

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



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## THE GATLING GUN IN CONGRESS.

In the course of the debate in the House of Representatives on the Army Appropriations bill during the last session of Congress, some members of the House gave expression to their opinion in regard to the Gatling in the debate on a section of the bill which the Clerk read as follows: To enable the Secretary of War to purchase Gatling guns for armament of fortifications, \$70,000. For experiments and tests of two Gatling guns of large calibre for flank defence of fortification, \$5,000, and of the systems of heavy rifled ordnance recommended for trial by the board convened under act of June 6, 1872, and, in the discretion of the Secretary, of any other systems for utilizing or improving the cast-iron guns now in the service, \$50,000, in addition to any unexpended balance of appropriations made for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Conger—There was an appropriation for the improvement of heavy ordnance for our fortifications. This appropriation, I take it, is carrying out the law already upon the statute-books.

Mr. Wheeler—There is no express law for the purchase of Gatling guns for fortifications. In relation to this proposition I wish to say what I said in the discussion of the Army appropriation bill. Our Army to-day is groaning under the load of accumulated guns for which we have no earthly use. We have appropriated this very winter thousands of dollars to pay for cleaning useless arms and to prevent their going to destruction. There is no authority for the purchase of Gatling or any other guns. They are recommended by the Secretary of War for the purpose of land defence in our fortifications. Who here supposes that a foreign enemy will land on our coasts and get so far as to assail our fortifications, as to require these Gatling guns to be used for land defence in these fortifications? I do not believe these Gatling guns or any other guns are needed this year.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut—So far as I understand the gentleman from New York his only argument is that he does not know of any enemy who is going to attack our works this particular year. If that be so, I think it would be wise to sell out the entire Army, all our machinery, all our guns; to take the heavy guns on our coast fortifications and sell them for old iron and turn the money into the Treasury. If his argument has any logical force at all that is it. I hope no enemy does intend to land on our shores; I hope we will have no war for many years to come; but we would be a foolish nation if we did not keep up our fortifications, and would not show our usual wisdom if we did not take the best inventions in these arms to be found in the world. And now there is nothing that surpasses this particular gun for these purposes. I have in my hand a communication sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, which contains the recommendation of the Ordnance Department and of the very best engineers of the Army.

Mr. Wheeler—Will the gentleman allow me to call his attention to one recommendation in that report?

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut—The gentleman can have his own time and can occupy it as he has a mind to. I do not yield to him in my time. I have the report here, and there is no question whatever about the opinion of the Ordnance Department. The examination has been very thoroughly and exhaustively made, and the ordnance memorandum, number 17, contains a full statement of the results of all the trials and experiments made. Here also is the communication from the Secretary of War with the recommendation of this gun for certain special uses and purposes, for which it altogether surpasses any other gun known in the world. We have adopted this gun for some purposes already. But the Ordnance Department desire to put a number of them along our fortifications. They recommend a very much larger number than the committee have accepted. They recommend two hundred and twenty-one for the armament of the fortifications along the coast. Foreign governments have adopted this weapon. Some of the European governments have bought ten times as many as we have done. And we propose to neglect this weapon at home and to neglect the armament of our own forts, while we leave those foreign governments to reap the benefits of American skill and ingenuity. I think that the appropriation reported by the committee is small enough. It is but one-fourth of the amount recommended by the Ordnance Department and the board of engineers. They recommended \$292,000, and the committee reported only \$200,000.

Mr. Wheeler—I move to strike out the last word. I do so for the purpose simply of saying that that recommendation of the Ordnance Department includes ten of these Gatling guns for Fort Montgomery, up in my country, a fort which never had a soldier in it, where

there is not one needed, and where they will not be indeed for years to come unless you send them there to take care of these Gatling guns; and the same is true of a dozen other forts.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut.—That is not in the list, however.

Mr. Wheeler—You will find it there. I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Maynard—I move to amend the paragraph by striking out "\$70,000," and inserting "\$50,000." I do not know where these Gatling guns are made, or by whom they are made, or who is to get this \$70,000 if we appropriate it; but it is very manifest that it is going somewhere, to somebody. If it brings back its equivalent, however, I do not know that it is a matter of very great consequence who gets it. And instead of appropriating \$70,000 or any other considerable sum to buy a number of one style of gun, I would rather appropriate a suitable amount to enable the Ordnance Department to try experiments with this arm. And when they shall come to something like a satisfactory result, as they have done in the case of the musket, then they should manufacture it themselves, as they manufacture the musket and other arms.

Mr. Kellogg—That has already been done.

Mr. Maynard—I do not understand from the report that is made here that there have been any comparative experiments between the Gatling gun and any other gun of the same general class to which the Gatling gun belongs.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman, it was my fortune, whether good or ill, to use the first Gatling guns that were brought into being, a very inferior weapon then from what it is now. I used it on boats navigating the Dismal Swamp Canal, Albermarle Sound, and other waters of North Carolina. I have watched the gun from that day to this, because it did excellent service. It is a much better gun than the mitrailleuse, a gun of the same class which did such great execution in the Franco-Prussian war. It has been now thoroughly tested and is very largely used everywhere but in its own country, because it is like a prophet; it is not without honor except in its own country. The Khedive of Egypt has two hundred of them, China has just ordered fifty, and Russia a very large number. Here is the trouble with the argument made by my friend from New York (Mr. Wheeler), for whom I have very great respect. I agree with him that we do not want these guns to-day nor to-morrow, and I hope we shall not want them the next day; but it will take a year to get them made, and if he can tell what necessity there may or may not be for them, even at Fort Montgomery, which I understand to be upon the Canadian line, I cannot, and when the time comes that we need them it will take a year to get up the tools and get them made. The company which makes these guns is now obliged to rely upon another armory, Colt's armory, to make them. It has not yet supplied itself with the necessary tools, and unless it can have large and assured orders it cannot supply itself with them, because the tools are very expensive and very different from those required in the manufacture of other arms. These guns, I may say for the information of those who have not seen them, are on wheels, and turn with a crank ten barrels, and during the experiments made at Annapolis by the Navy, one of these guns shot off sixty thousand rounds and was still in a condition to be fired again. Sir, it is necessary in time of peace to prepare for war, and if you get a few of these Gatling guns, even at Fort Montgomery, I tell my friends there never will be a soldier there, at least not one of the enemy sort, for they never can get in. They are the best guns for defence, and our Government should have them to a greater or less degree. The War Department, I believe, recommend two hundred and twenty-one, but only fifty can be made for this \$70,000. We shall have enough then to be thrown in any point where there is danger, and we can go on increasing the number from year to year until we have placed ourselves in a thorough position for defence; but at present the Government should have a few for immediate use in case of necessity.

Mr. Maynard—I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Coburn—I renew the amendment. I only desire to say in addition to what has already been said that these Gatling guns have been strongly recommended by the War Department, by the Ordnance Department, and by all the military authorities that have had any occasion to examine them. They are really the finest guns of the kind that ever were made. They have the endorsement of the British government, and of the ordnance officers of the British army. Louis Napoleon undertook to steal the pattern of these guns and failed. He made what was called a mitrailleuse, a very inferior gun. These guns are being purchased by all the first-class military powers of the world in much

larger quantities than we are taking them. It looks like folly for us, in the face of these facts, to refuse to buy these arms made by our own citizens for the defence of our coasts and frontiers. We should certainly have a small supply. As has been said, we cannot make these arms instantaneously; it is a work of time. The guns are somewhat intricate in their construction. Their fabrication is not the work of a day, and if we should be suddenly involved in war it would be the most efficient arm possible in many respects for the defence of our coasts, and of bridges and other strategic points; in fine, for flank defence. I remember very well when in the Atlanta campaign almost half of our Army was strung out between Atlanta and Louisville guarding bridges; a regiment at one place, half a regiment at another, and a company at another, at fifty points, whereas one officer with a few men and with four or five of these guns can make a more effective defence of a bridge or weak point on a railroad than he could with a whole regiment with ordinary arms. The showers of shot that these guns throw, the accuracy of their aim, and the wide extent of their range are surprising and unequalled by any other arms. Trial tests have been made in both continents, and always resulted one way. A word now, sir, about Fort Montgomery, which the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wheeler) sneers at. Where is Fort Montgomery? I say that is the point where these guns, and all guns, are more needed than anywhere upon our northern frontier. It is at the head of Lake Champlain, a most dangerous point for invasion, and a strategic point of the first class in case of an invasion from Canada. It is the only point on our northern line that affords an approach by water on a line perpendicular to the border of the country. All the other lakes run along our borders. Here at Fort Montgomery Rouse's Point is a great interior water line, which if once seized by the British would enable them to send hostile vessels away down into the interior of Vermont and New York. Of all places on our frontier Rouse's Point is the most important in a strategic point of view, and there ought to be assuredly a few of these guns put there. We need them at many other points, and can ill afford to be without them while our warlike neighbors are getting a large supply. If we are well supplied with arms we need dread no enemy; without them we may well hesitate to assert our rights at times.

Mr. Maynard—Will the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs (Mr. Coburn) tell this committee whether this class of guns, of which the Gatling gun is one, have been brought to such a degree of perfection that it would be wise for the Government to purchase any considerable number of them?

Mr. Coburn—I believe it would be wise for the Government to purchase them. There has been no gun made that will compare with this Gatling gun. Ordnance men of the civilized world, our own included, admit that this gun is not equalled by any other.

Mr. Starkweather—I desire only to call attention to the general qualities of this gun, as set forth in the report of the board of engineers, for fortifications: The fire of canister, four hundred and forty bullets at once, has the effect of a volley, and the first discharge may completely break an assaulting column. This volley effect of the howitzer is in part made up by the continuity of fire of the Gatling, and the combination of the two, the latter filling up the intervals between the volleys, would seem to be superior to either singly, unless the number of howitzers gives a rapidity of fire approaching continuity. The Gatling requires fewer gunners for its service, and there are some small works where the garrisons may be quite limited on the breaking out of war necessitating economy of men in the service of the pieces. These guns on the ramparts in such works, would supply the place of a large number of soldiers. In many of our works the strength is superabundant, and either system of flank-defence will doubtless be sufficient. . . . This board give it as their opinion that a number of Gatling guns may be effectually used on the parapet of works, as being more accurate in their fire at a distance upon reconnoitering parties, both by land and water, than field-artillery, or pieces in position, or even musketry, and they can be served with less exposure. Many of the barbette batteries that have been recommended by this board are isolated and unsupported by permanent works. Some small keeps will probably be built to protect them. The Gatling gun will be found very efficient in these keeps to clear the advanced batteries if attacked by boat or shore parties with a view to spiking the guns, and will sweep the approaches to such batteries. Further, the Gatling gun will prove very serviceable in firing into the embrasures of iron-clad ships that approach within 1,000 or 1,200 yards of a fort.





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SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon, July 23, 1874, for the delivery of one hundred (100) tons—2940 lbs.—of best American Hemp at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., within two months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy Yard.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy Yard, and can also be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection at the Navy Yard after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy Yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder whose Hemp passes inspection. The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the Navy Yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

**GEORGE PLUNKETT,**  
Paymaster U. S. N.

**NAVY PAY OFFICE,**  
Boston, June 23, 1874.  
**IRON WIRE.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon, July 23, 1874, for the delivery at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities, as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy Yard, of seventy-six thousand (76,000) pounds of the best iron wire, or as much as may be needed, not to exceed that amount, of the following sizes:

No. 11—	1,300 lbs.	No. 18—	3,800 lbs.
12—	13,000 "	18—full	6,800 "
13—	200 "	17—	4,000 "
14—	24,000 "	16—	5,000 "
15—	4,800 "	15—full	2,800 "
16—	5,300 "	14—	2,300 "
16—full	2,400 "	13—	1,500 "

All sizes of wire under No. 14 to be annealed, and all information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Navy Yard. The Wire will be subjected to the usual inspection after delivery, and all Wire rejected must be removed from the Navy Yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder, whose Wire passes inspection. The price of the Wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy Yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

**GEORGE PLUNKETT,**  
Paymaster, U. S. N.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
**SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1874.

An Army Medical Board will meet at New York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these Boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

The application must be in the hand-writing of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between 21 and 28 years of age, and graduates of a Medical College having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the Board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

**J. K. BAILEY,**  
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

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The funds appropriated for the purpose of completing the vessel not proving sufficient, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey has directed that a sale be made to the highest bidder. A Commission, consisting of His Excellency Gov. JOSEPH PARKER, of Trenton, Vice-Chancellor ALGER DONO, of Newark, Honorable Messrs. W. F. SHIFFEN, and S. B. DOD, of Hoboken,

has been appointed to effect such sale. Bids endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Iron Steamer, or of Parts thereof," may be addressed to the Governor of the State of New Jersey, by whom they will be received at Trenton, N. J., until 12 o'clock, M., on the second day of November next, at which time they will be publicly opened.

Blanks for proposals, and a pamphlet containing a detailed description of the vessel, as nearly completed, except as to armor and armament, may be obtained by writing to the undersigned, or the Commission of the undersigned.

Permission to examine the vessel, and to inspect the premises, may be obtained (by intending purchasers) on application at the Dry Dock, where the ship now lies, or to the Consulting Engineer to the Commission, who will be prepared to exhibit drawings, to explain the structure of hull and machinery, and to give any other information respecting the vessel.

**R. H. THURSTON,**  
Consulting Engineer to the Commission  
Hoboken, New Jersey.

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Lt.-Colonel of Ordnance,  
Commanding.

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PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENDORSED ON envelope, "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 24th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New York, on or before the 1st November next, or in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commanding Officer of the Station, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

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Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

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The Farmers' National Bank, of Richmond, Ky., drew the half of the third prize, \$37,500. Wm. E. Oates, Vicksburg, Miss., J. M. Copeland, Franklin, Ky., Armstrong and Sawyer, Gransburg, Ind., each one-tenth. The remainder was held in clubs.

The first prize of the third drawing was all in one ticket, and owned by L. H. Keith, Esq., Kingston, Mass., to whom was paid \$100,000 in cash.

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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 61, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

- I. AN ACT for the benefit of the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company. Approved June 12, 1874.
- II. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the States of Oregon and California in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three. Approved, June 18, 1874.
- III. AN ACT for the relief of Jonathan L. Mann, late a chaplain in the volunteer service of the Army.

G. O. No. 62, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1874.

The act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, provides that "no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts. Nothing, however, in this act shall be construed to diminish the Signal Service, which shall be maintained as now organized under the authority of the Secretary of War."

In obedience to this act all recruiting for the Army will be discontinued until further orders, except that non-commissioned officers, and other meritorious soldiers, may be re-enlisted at the posts where they may be stationed, on the expiration of their present terms of enlistment.

G. O. No. 63, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1874.

Publishes extracts from an Act of Congress:

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. Approved, June 6, 1874.

G. O. No. 64, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1874.

Division and Department Commanders will, through the Inspectors attached to their headquarters, or by details of such other officers within their commands as may best secure the object, provide for the bi-monthly inspections of Disbursing Officers under their orders, required by General Orders No. 45 of 1874.

Where Inspector-Generals are making inspections of Divisions or Departments under orders from the War Department, the Commanding Generals will be duly notified, when one of the inspections herein required may be omitted.

The inspections called for by General Orders No. 45 of 1874 are not necessarily to be performed at definitely specified intervals of two months, or at regularly recurring dates. The duty required by the act of Congress approved April 20, 1874, upon the subject of inspections is deemed to be sufficiently discharged by attaining six inspections per annum, with reasonable intervals of time between any two inspections.

The blank inspection reports furnished from the Inspector-General's Office are designed for use in inspecting the accounts of the Chief Disbursing Officers of Divisions and Departments, and of other officers who disburse considerable sums of money. Where the disbursements are small, as at most military posts, the inspections and reports will conform to the requirements of the law above cited, but the specific form of the blank reports will not be required.

G. O. No. 78, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1874.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT reorganizing the several staff corps of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Inspector-General's Department shall consist of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of officers of said grades; and the Secretary of War may, in addition, detail officers of the line, not to exceed four, to act as assistant inspector-general: *Provided*, That officers of the line detailed as acting inspectors-general shall have all the allowances of cavalry officers of their respective grades; and no new appointment shall be made in the Inspector-General's Department until the number of inspectors-general is reduced to five.

Sec. 2. That the Bureau of Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; and the said Judge-Advocate-General shall receive, revise, and have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions, and shall perform such other duties as have been heretofore performed by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. In the corps of judge-advocates no appointment shall be made as vacancies occur until the number shall be reduced to four, which shall thereafter be the permanent number of the officers of that corps.

Sec. 3. That hereafter there shall be three assistant commissaries-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel, instead of the two now allowed by law of said grade in the Subsistence Department; that the number of commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, is hereby reduced to twelve, and no appointment to fill a vacancy in said grade shall be made until the number thereof shall be reduced to twelve, and the number thereafter shall remain fixed at twelve.

Sec. 4. That the Medical Department of the Army shall here-

after consist of one Surgeon-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, and one chief medical purveyor, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel; and two assistant medical purveyors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels, who shall give the same bonds which are or may be required of assistant paymasters-general of like grade, and shall, when not acting as purveyors, be assignable to duty as surgeons by the President; fifty surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors; one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenants of cavalry for the first five years' service, and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry after five years' service; and four medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and all the original vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection by competitive examination; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint, from the enlisted men of the Army, or cause to be enlisted as many hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. And the number of contract surgeons shall be limited to seventy-five on or before the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five; and thereafter no more than that number shall be employed.

Sec. 5. That the Ordnance Department shall consist of one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; three colonels, four lieutenant colonels, ten majors, twenty captains, sixteen first lieutenants; and all vacancies which may hereafter exist in the grade of first lieutenant in said Department shall be filled by transfer from the line of the Army: *Provided*, That no appointment or promotion in said Department shall hereafter be made until the officer or person so appointed or promoted shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of ordnance officers senior to himself.

Sec. 6. That no officer now in service shall be reduced in rank or mustered out by reason of any provision of law, herein made reducing the number of officers in any department or corps of the staff.

Sec. 7. That as vacancies shall occur in any of the grades of the Ordnance and Medical Departments, no appointments shall be made to fill the same until the numbers in such grade shall be reduced to the numbers which are fixed for permanent appointments by the provisions of this act; and thereafter the number of permanent officers in said grades shall continue to conform to said reduced numbers; and all other grades in said Ordnance and Medical Departments than those authorized by the provisions of this act shall cease to exist as soon as the same shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise; and no appointment or promotion shall hereafter be made to fill any vacancy which may occur therein.

Sec. 8. That so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as applies to the Ordnance, Subsistence, and Medical Departments of the Army be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That this section repealing said section shall not apply to any of the grades of the Medical or Ordnance Departments which are omitted or abolished by the provisions of that act.

Approved, June 23, 1874.

G. O. No. 80, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1874.

The authority of the Division or Department Commander must be obtained for the transportation by express of funds of the Pay Department. Said transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. When application is made in person to the Quartermaster by the Paymaster for such transportation, the receipt of the Quartermaster will be for sealed packages said to contain so much money. When application is made by mail, the Paymaster will send a check to the order of the Quartermaster, who will receipt to the former for the actual amount to be transported to the points designated. The object of this last regulation is to obviate the necessity of journeys to procure funds by Paymasters, it being neither expedient nor economical that they should be absent from their posts for such purposes; as, for instance, to repair from St. Paul or Omaha to Chicago. The Paymaster will not treat these transactions as an actual transfer of funds for which the Quartermaster's receipt would be the voucher, but will, upon his weekly and monthly returns, during the pendency of the transportation, account for this portion of his balance as in process of transportation by the Quartermaster's Department from ..... to ..... The Quartermaster's Department must be able to show due care and precaution in providing for this transportation, but if loss of funds occurs by unavoidable accident, as by shipwreck or fire, it remains for the Paymaster to seek relief by application to the Court of Claims or to Congress. General Orders No. 105, of October 28, 1873, from this office, is hereby rescinded.

G. O. No. 81, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1874.

The following extracts of an Act of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

Public printing and binding for the War Department, \$100,000. *Provided*, "That hereafter the Congressional Printer shall print, upon the order of the heads of the Executive Departments, respectively only such limited number of the annual reports of such Departments and necessary accompanying reports of subordinates as may be deemed necessary for the use of Congress: *Provided, however*, That no expensive maps or illustrations shall be printed without the special order of Congress.

Armories and Arsenals.—For Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., \$328,000; for Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., \$20,000; for Benicia Arsenal, Cal., \$57,807; for repairs of arsenals, \$50,000; for constructing a military bridge across the North Platte River, at or near Fort Laramie, W. T., \$15,000. To enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and of the Confederate armies, \$15,000. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and General Orders not heretofore copied or printed, and

properly arranged in chronological order. For continuing experiments with breech-loading cannon, under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$10,000; for testing Mr. Lee's breech-loading gun, \$10,000 for a military prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., \$25,000; Signal office, \$355,325. To enable the Secretary of War to extend the line of military telegraph from Prescott to Camp Verde and Camp Apache in Arizona, \$4,000; for continuation of the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, \$175,000. Miscellaneous Objects, \$585,000, including \$60,000 for completing the medical and surgical history of the war, and \$250,000 to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defence of the United States during the late insurrection. Buildings and grounds in and around Washington, \$318,730.

Sec. 6. To enable the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the act to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River and destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, \$400,000.

Approved, June 23, 1874.

G. O. No. 82, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1874.

Publishes the following Act of Congress:

AN ACT making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

G. O. No. 83, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

Publishes the order of the Postmaster-General, fixing the rates of charges for communications by telegraph, 1874-75, at one cent a word for each circuit of 250 miles:

All words of the communication transmitted are to be counted, excepting the date and place at which such communication is filed; all messages of less than twenty-five words, address and signature included, shall be rated as if containing twenty-five words, and all messages exceeding twenty-five words shall be rated by the exact number of words they contain, address and signature included.

G. O. No. 84, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

Publishes the Opinion of the Solicitor-General, approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

G. O. No. 85, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to sell unserviceable ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to be caused to be sold, in such manner, and at such times and places, and in such quantities, as shall most conduce to the interest of the United States, all obsolete and unserviceable ammunition and leaden balls, and the surplus of pig lead in excess of two thousand tons now stored in the various arsenals of the United States, and to cause the net proceeds of such sale, after paying all costs and expenses of breaking up and preparing said ammunition for sale, and all the necessary expenses of such sale, including the cost of transportation to the place of sale, to be covered into the Treasury of the United States with full accounts of said expenses. Approved, June 22, 1874.

II. AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver certain condemned ordnance to the municipal authorities of Lexington, Massachusetts, for monumental purposes. Approved, June 22, 1874.

III. AN ACT for the transfer of twenty condemned bronze cannon for the erection of a statue to the late Major-General George Gordon Meade. Approved, June 22, 1874.

G. O. No. 86, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT extending the right of way heretofore granted to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company through the arsenal grounds at Pittsburgh, Pa. Approved, June 23, 1874.

II. AN ACT to confirm the purchase of a portion of the site of Fort Houston at Nashville, Tenn., and to provide for the donation of the same to the Fisk University for educational purposes; also to confirm in the purchase of certain land at Fort Hamilton, New York. Approved, June 23, 1874.

G. O. No. 87, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to authorize and provide for the construction of a substantial iron and masonry bridge and of a causeway across the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, at or near the site of the present Navy-yard bridge. Approved, June 22, 1874.

II. AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin. Approved, June 22, 1874.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General.—Died July 7, 1874, at Santa Fé, New Mexico.



## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending July 13, 1874.

Tuesday, July 7.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall in S. O. No. 56, March 23, 1874, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended thirty days.

Commissary Sergeant Michael Doyle, U. S. Army, transferred from Yorkville, S. C., to Fort Concho, Tex.

Discharged.—Commissary Sergeant Wm. Pendulet, U. S. Army, at Sitka, Alaska.

The pay of Major John E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry, except \$100 per month, will be stopped until he renders to the Subsistence Department his account current and returns for December, 1866, taking up thereon the subsistence funds (\$187.42) and stores received from First Lieutenant J. R. Hardenbergh, Ninth Infantry, November 30, 1866, and showing from what source the subsistence funds—difference between the foregoing amount and the amount (\$283.95) transferred to First Lieutenant Charles Hobart, Eighth Cavalry, January 1, 1867—was received.

Second Lieutenant C. W. Whipple, Third Artillery, will report by telegraph to First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, for duty upon the survey west of the 100th meridian.

First Lieutenant J. W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, will report in person on the 18th instant to the Examining Board at the New York Ordnance Agency, New York, for examination for promotion, under the provisions of the "act reorganizing the several staff corps of the Army," approved June 23, 1874.

Wednesday, July 8.

Discharged.—Privates William Sewell, C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; William Crowder, A, Tenth Cavalry; Frederick W. Smith, I, Thirteenth Infantry; John Sweeney and Frederick Gumbert, F, First Cavalry; Thomas R. Wilson, G, Thirteenth Infantry.

Privates John Connors, H, and John C. McVay, and John Moran, L, First Cavalry, who have surrendered under G. O. No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office, as deserters from the Navy, will be discharged from the Army, on receipt of this order at the place where they may be serving, to enable them to report (at their own expense) at a naval station.

Quartermaster's Dept. will furnish transportation to Henry Henck, formerly private, B, Sixth Infantry, from Belleville, Ill., and James Lynch, formerly private, M, Second Artillery, from San Antonio, Texas, to Washington, D. C., to enable them to enter the Soldier's Home.

The Commanding General Department of Dakota will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private George Stein, H, Seventh Infantry, now with his command.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on the 16th day of July, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Recruit Joseph Lee, General Service U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captains J. S. Casey, Fifth Infantry; James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenants R. W. Bard, Second Infantry; W. J. Reedy, Twenty-second Infantry; H. M. McCawley, Thirteenth Infantry; J. W. Bean, Fifteenth Infantry; R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant William Krause, Third Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

The following Boards of Medical Officers are appointed for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for admission into the Medical Staff, U. S. Army: At New York City. Surgeons Joseph B. Brown, John Moore, J. H. Bull, B. E. Fryer; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff. At San Francisco, Cal.—Surgeons Charles McCormick, C. C. Keeney, George E. Cooper; Assistant Surgeons D. L. Huntington, Edwin Bentley. The Boards will assemble August 4, 1874. The junior member of each Board will act as recorder.

Ordnance Sergeant Adolph Franz, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Jackson, La., and will proceed to Fort Jackson, near Savannah, Ga., and assume the duties of Ordnance Sergeant at that post.

Thursday, July 9.

Discharged.—Privates Sharon H. Waples, alias Geo. W. Carson, General Mounted Service; Thomas Hammett, G, Eighteenth Infantry; Casper Reimel, F, First Artillery; Artificer Michael Goodwin, A, Twenty-third Infantry; Privates John Reed, E, Thirteenth Infantry; James N. Dorr, A, Third Artillery; James Brady, F, Third Cavalry; Milton M. Lewis, General Service.

Transfer revoked.—Private James Brady, F, Third Cavalry, to K, Twenty-third Infantry.

Brigadier-General S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, will proceed to New York City on official business and on the completion thereof return to his station in Washington.

The expenses incurred by the enlistment of Private Louis E. Hills, E, Seventh Cavalry, a minor, who deserted May 9, 1874, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant T. M. McDougall, Seventh Cavalry, by whom he was enlisted. The commanding officer of the company will inform the Paymaster-General of the amount incurred.

Discharges revoked.—Privates George Lee, C, Tenth Cavalry; Louis E. Hills, E, Seventh Cavalry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the A.-G. O. on Friday, July 10, 1874.]

Saturday, July 11.

Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain quartermaster's stores on hand at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., reported unserviceable, and for which First Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at that post, is responsible.

Transferred.—Private James Little, H, Second Artillery, to A, Fourth Artillery.

Discharged.—Private James W. Rich, E, Fifth Artillery; Joseph A. Etling, A, Seventh Cavalry; Michael B. Buckley, General Service, on duty as messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General.

Par. 6, S. O. No. 133, June 16, 1874, from this office, directing that Private Hugh McCaffrey, F, Third Battalion Fourteenth Infantry, be restored to duty without trial and transferred to A, Fifth Infantry, is revoked.

Frederick Reynolds furnished with transportation from Fort Clark, Texas, to Washington, Soldier's Home.

Discharge revoked.—Second Class Private Michael Flannery, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

Monday, July 13.

Private William N. Owen, F, Third Cavalry, having performed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 89, July 7, 1874, from Headquarters Fort McPherson, Neb., will return to his station at Fort McPherson, with permission to delay ten days en route.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Stephen R. McDermott, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect when their services can be spared by their post commander, is granted the following officers of the Seventh Cavalry: Second Lieutenants George D. Wallace, C. A. Varnum.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will detail two enlisted men to report for duty as orderlies to the President of the Medical Examining Board appointed to meet in New York City, August 4, 1874, by S. O. No. 149, of the 10th instant, from this office. The enlisted men detailed will, while on such duty, be allowed commutation of rations, fuel, and quarters at the same rate as is allowed enlisted men on duty at Division Headquarters.

The Commanding General Department of California will detail two enlisted men to report for duty as orderlies to the President of the Medical Examining Board appointed to meet in San Francisco, August 4, 1874, by S. O. No. 149, of the 10th instant, from this office. The enlisted men detailed will, while on such duty, be allowed commutation of rations, fuel, and quarters at the same rate as is allowed enlisted men on duty at Department Headquarters.

The leave of absence granted Captain Henry M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry, in S. O. No. 28, April 30, 1874, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is extended three months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker, Adjutant Fourth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 94, June 16, 1874, from Headquarters Department of Texas, is extended thirty days.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are made: Colonel Steward Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the Quartermaster-General, for duty in connection with the National Cemeteries. Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment as Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

Major James J. Dana, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Philadelphia and relieve Captain John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, of the duties temporarily assigned him in Special Orders No. 144, July 2, 1874, from this office, reporting by letter to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for orders in connection with the duties of District Quartermaster.

Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Baltimore, Maryland, and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Columbia for duty at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, in place of Captain Henry W. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, who is relieved from duty at that place, and will report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty at Baltimore.

Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from his present duties at Washington City, D. C., and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for duty as District Quartermaster in New Mexico.

Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for duty at Buffalo, New York, in charge of the 4th Quartermaster's District in that Division.

Captain Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, now on leave of absence, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for duty at Fort Leavenworth in place of Major Dana, relieved.

The officers concerned will change their stations under instructions to be communicated by the Quartermaster General.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Frederick Nabbholz, Ordnance Detachment; Privates Louis Reisser, D, Fifth Cavalry, Elwood D. Graham, C, Twentieth Infantry, Henry B. Myers, General Service.

Transfer revoked.—Private James Cusack, E, Third Infantry, to the General Service U. S. Army.

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In addition to the reports and returns at present furnished department Headquarters, Commanding Officers of Posts will hereafter transmit one copy of their Post Returns, commencing with that for September next. (G. O. No. 3, July 11.)

1. Leave of absence for three months, is hereby granted Captain R. L. Morris, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry, to take effect after he has completed the duty assigned him by S. O. No. 140, Par. 1, W. D., A.-G. O., 1874.

2. So much of S. O. No. 19, c. s., from department headquarters, as transfers First Lieutenant J. C. White, First Artillery, from Battery K, to Company M, is hereby revoked, and he is transferred from Battery K to Company D, vice First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, from Company D to Battery K.

3. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain G. S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry, by S. O. No. 52, Par. 1, c. s., Headquarters Department of the Platte, and extended thirty days by S. O. No. 38, Headquarters Division of the Missouri, June 5, 1874, is hereby further extended thirty days. (S. O. No. 23, July 10.)

Upon being relieved of the command of the Department of the Columbia by Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment, first relieving and ordering to their regiments the officers of his personal Staff. (S. O. No. 24, July 11.)

1. Upon the request of the officers concerned, and with the approval of the regimental and department commanders, the following transfers are announced in the Fifth Artillery: First Lieutenant C. C. McConnell, from Company B to Company K, vice First Lieutenant O. E. Wood, from Company K to Company B. (S. O. No. 25, July 14.)

2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant E. J. McClelland, Second Cavalry, in S. O. No. 120, Headquarters Department of Dakota, 1874, is hereby extended sixty days. (Ibid.)

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.

## DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Payment of Troops.—Major Rodney Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, was July 2 ordered to make the June payments to the troops stationed in Montana—after completing which duty Major Smith will take station, temporarily, at Helena.

Sixth Infantry.—Upon his arrival at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Captain Stephens Baker was July 2 ordered to proceed without delay and join his company in the field with the escort to the Northern Boundary Survey Commission.

Uniform on Courts-martial.—Department G. O. No. 43, direct that, "Hereafter during the session of any General Court-martial or Court of Inquiry, convened by orders from department headquarters, the members, any officer appearing as counsel and all commissioned officers and enlisted men appearing as witnesses, will wear the full uniform of their respective grades as prescribed by the Regulations of the Army. The judge-advocate will wear the undress uniform of his grade. The accused will appear in full uniform, but without side arms."

Twenty-second Infantry.—General Terry in department G. O. No. 47, disapproves the proceedings of a General Court-martial presided over by Colonel D. S. Stanley, who found Private Henry Schultze (E) guilty of "Disobedience of Orders" and "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in having caused the death of three valuable dogs belonging to officers at Sully by scattering strychnine about, G. O. No. 28 prohibiting the placing of poison in any form within ten miles of the post. General Terry's disapproval is based upon the fact that it appears from the records that the accused submitted an objection to a member of the court, on the grounds that on the evening of arrest "he called me a son-of-a-b—," and a miserable wretch. The challenged member made no statement in explanation, and the objection was over-ruled. Subsequently the challenged member testified for the prosecution, his evidence mainly consisting of his reasons for believing the accused guilty. Private Schultze will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

Pay Department.—Major A. H. Seward, paymaster, U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, was ordered July 6 to make payments to June 30, 1874, of the troops at Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn., Abercrombie and Wadsworth, D. T. Major William Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, will make payments to June 30, 1874, of the troops at Fort Totten, Pembina, Seward, Camp Hancock, Forts Abraham Lincoln, Stevenson, and Buford, D. T. Major G. W. Candee, paymaster, U. S. Army, will make payments to June 30, 1874, of the troops stationed at Forts Randall, Lower Brule Agency, Fort Sully, Cheyenne Agency, Grand River Agency, and Fort Rice, D. T.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. M. Burns, having been appointed adjutant of his regiment, was July 6 relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., to proceed to Fort Abercrombie and report to the regimental commander for duty.

Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him by S. O. No. 121, from department headquarters, was ordered July 8 to his proper station, Grand River Agency, D. T.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

*Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.*

*Eighth Cavalry.*—Captain J. Randlett was July 3 ordered to take charge of the horses recently purchased for his regiment and conduct them to Fort Union, N. M., reporting his arrival, by letter, to the commanding officer Eighth Cavalry, who will assign the horses to the different companies of his regiment.

Par. 1, S. O. No. 93, c. s., from department headquarters, directing Captain J. F. Randlett, Eighth Cavalry, to take charge of and conduct to Fort Union, N. M., the horses recently purchased for the Eighth Cavalry, was July 5 revoked.

*Quartermaster's Department.*—Captain E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was July 3 detailed as a member of the board of officers for the purchase of horses for the Sixth and Eighth Cavalry.

*Fort Leavenworth.*—The commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was July 7 ordered to send three companies from those composing the garrison of his post, by rail, to Wichita, Kas. The commanding officer of the battalion so designated will report, in person, to the department commander, for orders. A. A. Surgeon J. J. Marston, U. S. Army, was ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of the same battalion. Par. 1, S. O. No. 99, c. s., from department headquarters, relieving Hospital Steward Charles Hoffmeier, U. S. Army, from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and ordering him to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the commanding officer District of New Mexico for duty, was same date suspended. Steward Hoffmeier will report to A. A. Surgeon J. J. Marston, U. S. Army, for duty with the battalion to proceed to Wichita, Kas.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

*Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.*

*Eighth Infantry.*—Upon being relieved as A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S., at Camp Stambaugh, Second Lieutenant John McE. Hyde was July 1 ordered to proceed to join his company.

*Ninth Infantry.*—Leave of absence for thirty days was June 22 granted First Lieutenant William B. P.ase. The leave of absence granted Captain Edwin Pollock, was at same time extended ten days.

*Third Cavalry.*—First Lieutenant John C. Thompson, R. Q. M., was June 22 ordered to proceed, with the Third Cavalry band, to join the headquarters of his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 3 granted First Lieutenant Royal E. Whman, Third Cavalry.

*Medical Department.*—Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the department, Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, was July 3 relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, and ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, relieving Surgeon John F. Randolph, U. S. Army, who is ordered to Camp Robinson, as post surgeon. A. A. Surgeon A. L. Flint, U. S. Army, is ordered to Sidney Barracks as post surgeon.

*Payment of Troops.*—Major Simcon Smith was July 2 ordered to pay the troops at Omaha Barracks; Major T. H. Stanton, the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne Depot, Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and at Camp Robinson and Spotted Tail Agency; Major I. O. Dewey, the troops at Fort Cameron, Camps Douglas, Stambaugh, and Brown, Forts Bridger, Fred. Steele, and Sanders, and at Medicine Bow.

*Corps of Engineers.*—Captain William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, having reported to the commanding general in obedience to par. 1, S. O. No. 112, c. s., from the War Department, was announced June 26 as chief engineer of the department. Captain William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, will turn over to his successor, Captain W. S. Stanton, all lands and property appertaining to his office as engineer officer of the department—and will be relieved from duty at department headquarters on the 30th instant, to enable him to comply with the provisions of par. 1, S. O. No. 112, c. s., from the War Department, assigning him to duty upon fortifications in the harbor of New York.

## DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

*Brigadier-Gen C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.*

*Eleventh Infantry.*—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was June 30 granted Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Buell.

Captain Beach's company (D), Eleventh Infantry, now at Fort Sill, I. T., was June 19 assigned to duty as a portion of the permanent garrison at that post, and Captain Wikoff's company (E), Eleventh Infantry, relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Texas, and ordered to Fort Richardson. Major Henry Douglas, Eleventh Infantry, was on the same date relieved from duty at Fort Concho and ordered to Fort Sill, I. T.

*Tenth Infantry.*—The commanding officer Fort McKavett, Texas, was June 19 ordered to designate one of the companies of the Tenth Infantry, serving at his post, to be relieved from duty thereat, and direct it to proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

*Disbursing Officers.*—Hereafter a copy of the Weekly Statement of Funds—required by Circular Letter dated headquarters Department of Texas, May 6, 1873—will be forwarded every Saturday, by each acting commissary of subsistence in the Department of Texas, to department headquarters.

*Fort Clark.*—The adjournment of the General Court-martial which convened at Fort Clark, Texas, by par. 1, S. O. No. 65, c. s., from department headquarters, and the authority granted to members from other posts to return to their respective stations, also the instructions subsequently given directing the same court to reconvene at Fort Clark, were June 27 confirmed.

*San Antonio.*—The instructions contained in a letter

from the chief commissary of subsistence of the department, dated San Antonio, Texas, December 10, 1873, revoking so much of par. 1, G. O. No. 16, headquarters Fifth Military District, series of 1869, as requires copies of certain papers to be forwarded to the chief commissary of subsistence of the department were June 27 countermanded.

*Fort Griffin.*—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Griffin, Texas, July 9. Detail for the court: Captains Theodore Schwan, George L. Choisy, Eleventh Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Caldwell, Medical Department; Captain Alexander S. B. Keyes, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant William E. Kingsbury, Eleventh Infantry; Samuel R. Colladay and William Davis, Jr., Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Leon A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant Hans J. Gasman, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

*Pay Department.*—Major E. D. Judd, paymaster, was July 2 ordered to pay the troops at Camps Kerrville and Sabinal, and Forts Clark and Duncan, Texas, in the order named, on their 30th of June muster. Major G. E. Glenn, paymaster, will proceed via Austin and Hempstead, Texas, to Forts Richardson, Griffin, Sill, and Gibson, and pay the troops on their 30th of June muster. Major W. P. Gould, paymaster, having reported in compliance with par. 1, S. O. No. 86, c. s., from department headquarters, will return to his station, Fort Stockton, paying the troops at Forts McKavett and Concho, and dependent camps en route.

G. C. M. O. No. 31, San Antonio, Texas, June 15.—Upon completion of the case now before it, the G. C. M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 86, c. s., from department headquarters, of which Captain John W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is president, and Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, Medical Department, judge-advocate, will be dissolved.

G. C. M. O., June 18.—Upon completion of the cases now before them, will be dissolved, the G. C. M. of which Captain H. C. Corbin, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is president, and Second Lieutenant W. H. W. James, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate, also that of which Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, is president, and Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Caldwell, Medical Department, judge-advocate, also that of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, is president, and Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate; also that of which Major James F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry, is president, and First Lieutenant Mirand W. Saxton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate, also that of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, is president, and First Lieutenant D. A. Irwin, Fourth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

*Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.*

*First Artillery.*—Leave of absence for thirty days was June 27 granted Second Lieutenant George W. Deshler, to take effect not later than August 25, 1874.

*Pay Department.*—Major W. B. Rochester, paymaster, U. S. Army, was July 8 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Lebanon, Lancaster, and Frankfort, Ky.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.; Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla., on the muster and pay-rolls of June 30, 1874.

*G. C. M. Irregularities.*—It appearing from the proceedings of a General Court-martial, which convened at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., which court has been dissolved, that, in the case of Private William Haselhoff, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, there is no record of the court and judge-advocate having been sworn, which omission—constituting a fatal defect in the proceedings—was overlooked in reviewing the case, so much of G. O. No. 32, c. s., from department headquarters, as relates to Private William Haselhoff, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, is void and inoperative.

*Medical Department.*—The Court of Inquiry instituted at the instance of Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army, to examine into the complaints made against him by Hospital Steward E. A. Burgoyne, U. S. Army, in a communication addressed to the commanding officer, post of Huntsville, Ala., dated May 22, 1874, has submitted a report in which they find the following facts:

First, that he "used some hospital blankets and counterpanes in his quarters, from December 24, 1873, to January 7, 1874; that the blankets were old, and ready for inspection and condemnation, and that the counterpanes are now in good condition."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that such an appropriation of public property was improper." 2d, "That there were ten boxes of medical supplies, unopened, in the clothing-room of the hospital, before, and after, Dr. Greenleaf's arrival at the post, whose contents were not ascertained or taken up on the annual return of property, December 31, 1873; that it is not true, as charged, that Dr. Greenleaf reported to the commanding officer that they contained carbolic acid, 'knowing them to contain liquors'—two were legibly marked 'impure carbolic acid,' the remainder had no marks."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that the non-examination of these boxes, and the non-assumption of the responsibility for the contents on the returns of property, was reprehensible and censurable though the Government has sustained no loss." 3d, "That some brandy, wine, turpentine, and castor oil, were sent from the hospital to Dr. Greenleaf's quarters, viz: one bottle of brandy, one of wine, one of turpentine, and one of castor oil. From four to five ounces of brandy, wine, and castor oil was used by him and the remainder ex-

hibited to the court, and returned to the hospital. All the turpentine was used."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that such appropriation of public property was improper and censurable." 4th, "That he took some morphine from the hospital to repay a druggist in Huntsville, for medicines purchased by his predecessor for the sick in hospital, but that such exchange was not made."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that a better mode of liquidating this indebtedness would have been found in the Regulations, and should have been adopted." 5th, "That he gave about twenty prescriptions on the hospital for medicines for citizens, which prescriptions were to be returned, and were returned, and others to poor, destitute negroes and whites, living near the post, and to a dying, discharged United States soldier."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that, although these transactions were not strictly in accordance with the Regulations, they were prompted by humanity, and pardonable." 6th, "That he had six mattresses in his private quarters; but it is not true (as charged by Hospital Steward E. A. Burgoyne), that any patient was thereby deprived of one when sick, there being other mattresses in the hospital for the use of patients whose condition required them."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that such appropriation of public property was unauthorized and censurable." 7th, "That he gave two cotton shirts and drawers to a colored servant, and that they were worn and ready for inspection and condemnation."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that such an appropriation of public property was improper and censurable." 8th, "That he had in his private quarters, the bedding, bedsteads, wire mattresses, cooking utensil, refrigerator, mess-chests, etc., enumerated in the communication of Hospital Steward E. A. Burgoyne, U. S. Army."

*Opinion.*—"The court is of opinion that such appropriation of public property although returned in good condition was highly censurable and improper." "The court is of opinion that the imputations contained in the communication of Hospital Steward E. A. Burgoyne, U. S. Army, in his communication of May 22, 1874, against Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army, of deceit and dishonesty are not sustained." "The court while condemning all the irregularities and abuses brought to light during this investigation, cannot refrain from expressing its conviction, based upon the developments of the examination, that Hospital Steward E. A. Burgoyne, U. S. Army, was not prompted by strict integrity, in making his allegations, as he states in his communication, since it is shown by the evidence, that he has practiced some of the same abuses charged upon the accused."

The proceedings and opinions of the court are approved, and the Court of Inquiry is dissolved.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

*Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.*

*Third Infantry.*—A. A. Surgeon D. S. Snively, U. S. Army, was July 1 assigned to duty with the Third Infantry and will proceed to Holly Springs, Miss., and report to the commanding officer of that regiment for duty.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. Army, was July 6 relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., to proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report at that point for duty.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

*Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.*

*Officers Registered.*—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending July 7, 1874: First Lieutenant James Pratt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain R. M. Jackson, and First Lieutenant J. W. Dellenback, First Artillery; Captain Geo. F. Price, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry; Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., U. S. Army; Major J. McNatt, Ordnance Corps; Assistant Surgeon P. F. Harvey, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant F. Shoemaker, Fourth Cavalry.

*Fort Adams.*—A correspondent sends us the following score of a game of base ball played at Fort Adams, R. I., on June 26, 1874, between the Phil. Sheridan, of Fort Adams, and Resolute, of Fall River, Mass:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ph. Sheridan...	3	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	5-18
Resolute.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	3-13

Umpire—J. McCann, of the Harvard College Club.

Time of game—1 hour 45 minutes.

First-base by errors—Sheridan 14, Resolute 10.

Runs earned—Sheridan 1, Resolute 0.

Phil. Sheridan v. Mayflowers, of Valley Falls, R. I., played at Fort Adams, R. I., July 4, 1874:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sheridan.....	5	2	1	0	2	2	3	5	0-20
Mayflower.....	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	3	2-13

Umpire—J. McCann, of the Harvard College Club.

Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes.

First-base by errors—Sheridan 13, Mayflower 5.

Runs earned—Sheridan 3, Mayflower 1.

Left on bases—Sheridan 6, Mayflower 1.

Double plays—McCafferty and McGuire 1, McGuire and Nichols 2.

*Fourth Artillery.*—Leave of absence for thirty days—on surgeon's certificate of disability—is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts.

*Second Artillery.*—Major James M. Robertson having reported, by letter, to these headquarters for assignment, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, was July 14 assigned to command Fort Foote, Maryland.



## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant James Halloran, now at Camp Wright, California, was ordered July 6 to report in person to the commanding officer of Angel Island, California, for temporary duty.

**Fourth Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Captain C. B. Throckmorton, to take effect July 9.

**Alcatraz Island.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, California, July 10. Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, and the following officers of the Fourth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Charles H. Morgan; Captains C. B. Throckmorton, John Egan, Joseph B. Campbell; Second Lieutenant Joseph Garrard. Captain Edward Field, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**First Cavalry.**—Major John Green was June 23 ordered to repair immediately to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for temporary duty in the field.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Virgil S. Eggleston, paymaster, was June 19 ordered to pay the troops to include the muster of June 30, 1874, at Camp San Juan Island and Sitka, A. T.

**The Indian Operations.**—General orders from headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, announce that in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Comanche, Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians the existing orders fixing the limits of the Department of the Missouri, are subject to the approval of the President, so far modified as to extend the southern line of that department to the main Canadian River. In conducting operations against the Indians, either for the purpose of punishing them or for the protection of persons and property against their depredations, the commanding officers of the Department of the Missouri and Texas may disregard the lines separating these departments.

General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has written a letter to the Governor of Kansas, showing that the whole frontier of Kansas is lined with troops constantly in motion, and it seems impossible that the Indians can do any damage. By application to the nearest commanding officer near any point threatened or to any of the moving companies the threatened locality can be promptly attended to.

General Pope says, in relation to the trading firms at Dodge City, who have, in violation of law and to the incalculable injury of the peaceful and honest farmers and frontier settlers of Kansas, established trading posts, or rather grogshops, in the Pan Handle of Texas, seventy-five miles along the Arkansas, to trade with the buffalo hunters and ruffians who have invaded the Indian country and committed violent and inexcusable outrages upon the Indians, he has no word of sympathy or concern, and if he should send troops to the locality of these unlawful trading establishments it would be to break them up and not to protect them. He says to the unscrupulous and illegal transactions of these people the murders of innocent settlers on the frontier are largely attributable, and they ought to be punished and not protected.

General Pope writes to General Sherman that, except to careless stragglers outside the military lines, and to a few remote settlers, he thinks we are fully able to give protection from Indian outrages.

The following is a detailed statement of the disposition of the troops along the Kansas frontier, as mentioned by General Pope in his letter to the Governor of Kansas:

**First.**—At Caldwell, Kansas, are the headquarters of three companies of infantry, under Captain Owenshine. The companies are to be posted in detachments as needed along the southern line of the State as far west as Lawrenceburg, and also south from Caldwell from the Indian Territory, on the road to the Arapahoe agency. A company of cavalry, under Captain Upham, marched from Caldwell, along the southern line of Kansas, to where the Medicine Lodge Creek crosses the boundary, with orders to scout up the valley of that creek and keep in communication with the infantry detachment west of Caldwell. Captain Owenshine at Caldwell commands all this infantry, and will promptly render such help as he can and as may be needed.

**Second.**—Colonel C. E. Compton commands Fort Dodge and has general charge of the country along the Medicine Lodge Creek and north, east and west of that stream, as also of the line of the Arkansas, as far up as Grenada. He has under his command five infantry and five cavalry companies. Four of the cavalry companies are scouting thoroughly along Medicine Lodge and South and Southeast lodges. The other cavalry company patrols constantly the line of the Arkansas as far up as Grenada. The line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, between Larned and Grenada, is guarded throughout by a detachment of infantry, posted at all important points. Colonel Compton commands the whole, and is a prompt, energetic officer, who will be ready to act with intelligence and spirit.

**Third.**—At Camp Supply there are three infantry and two cavalry companies, the latter scouting continually north and northeast of the post, as far as Medicine Lodge Creek. Colonel Lewis commands.

**Fourth.**—Colonel Smith, at Lyon, has four companies of cavalry and two of infantry. One company is continually scouting the Valley of the Arkansas from Lyon to Grenada, about fifty miles. The other three companies are scouting the line of the Purgatory River, between Lyon and the Raton Mountains.

There is a company of cavalry at Fort Hayes and one at Grinnell station, just east of Wallace, held there in case of trouble on the Saline and Solomon rivers.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the Army by mail:

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 8.

To the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

The telegraph line to Pembina is just reopened and a full report received. The first news from St. Joseph was much exaggerated as to the number of Indians. The officer in command of the detachment there reports, from the best information he can get, that the raiding party consisted of only five or six persons. After murdering the family reported in my former dispatch, they left for the west, toward Fort Totten. The people of the country who brought their families into Fort Pembina on the first scare are returning to their homes. Everything seems to be quieted again except the commanding officer, who seems to think there are Indians around who have not shown themselves. I will telegraph him to be wide awake and watchful, and prompt and vigorous in action when any is required, and to keep us fully posted. A company from each of Fort Snelling and Ripley are ready to move at an hour's notice, if assistance is necessary.

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

**THE Pall Mall Gazette** says: Those who are curious on the subject of military education as conducted in America have reason to be grateful to Lord Dufferin for dispatching his military secretary, Col. Fletcher, to report on the system pursued in the United States Academy at West Point, on the Hudson, and the past history and present condition of that institution. The direct object of the inquiry was to see how far the Republican method of training, which has been introduced by such soldiers as Grant, Lee, and Sherman, might form a useful model for humble imitation in the Dominion; but the report of Colonel Fletcher contains many points of interest for ourselves. Perhaps that which will above all strike most readers is the extremely stern military spirit which pervades the whole discipline and teaching at West Point. The course is not only longer than that at European colleges maintained for similar objects, but is in all respects more strict and exacting, certainly than those of our own, probably than that of any on this side of the Atlantic. Col. Fletcher completely explodes, among other errors as to West Point, the common notion that "many of those who graduate adopt a civil career in which the education they have received insures them remunerative employment." This may have been the case in former years, he says, when professions in America had not assumed their present distinctive character. It is quite otherwise now, when colleges and schools educate for civil engineering, etc., as well as for other professions; and, consequently, the graduates seldom look for anything beyond their military career. And judging from the severity of the training submitted to, this must have peculiar charms for the cadets of the great Republic.

It is said, says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Committee which is engaged on the reorganization of the French Army has adopted a plan for improving the condition of non-commissioned officers, and such a measure is decidedly necessary. At present, no inducements are held out to men to remain beyond the time they are bound to serve, and the consequence is that there are hardly any Sergeants and Corporals capable of teaching recruits. According to the present law, a man who draws what is called a bad number is draughted into the Active Army, where he has to remain for five years. Supposing that after three years he becomes a Sergeant, and that two years afterwards he withdraws from the Active Army, by whom is his place to be taken? It is evidently necessary to make the berth of a non-commissioned officer superior to what it is at present.

A SPECIAL despatch by cable from the English Admiralty announces, says the *Panama Star and Herald* of July 6, that the vessels composing the British naval fleet on the Pacific are ordered to rendezvous forthwith at Panama for special reasons. The first of the fleet, the *Tenedos*, anchored in our port on June 28. The others may be expected to drop in in due time. Admiral Cochrane was at Callao when the *Oroya* left there on June 21, and will there receive his orders which arrived here in time to have been forwarded South by steamer of June 24. The British fleet in the Pacific, now ordered to rendezvous at Panama, consists of the following vessels. How many of them are to meet here we have not heard. Screw steamer *Repulse*, flagship, 12 guns, 3,740 tons, 800 horse power. Rear-Admiral Arthur A. L. P. Cochrane, C.B., Captain Joseph E. M. Wilson; steam sloop *Tenedos*, 8 guns, 1,275 tons, 350 horse power, Captain Edward H. L. Ray; steam sloop *Cameroon*, 7 guns, 952 tons, 200 horse power, Commander Andrew J. Kennedy; steam sloop *Reindeer*, 7 guns, 953 tons, 200 horse power, Commander William R. Kennedy; steam gun vessel *Myrmidon*, 4 guns, 695 tons, 200 horse power, Commander Hon. Richard Hare; steam sloop *Peterel*, 3 guns, 669 tons, 150 horse power, Commander Wm. E. de Cookson; steam sloop *Faen*, 5 guns, 751 tons, 100 horse power, Commander Whettrall; steam gun vessel *Boxer*, 4 guns, 465 tons, 120 horse power, Lieutenant Commander William Collins; steam corvette *Scout*, 17 guns, 1,462 tons, 400 horse power, Captain Ralph P. Cator; store ship *Nereus*, Valparaiso.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ALL the vessels which convoyed the monitors to Pensacola have gone back to Key West.

THE examination of candidates for admission into the Navy as cadet engineers will take place at Annapolis, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September.

THE vessels of the North Atlantic station will not come North this season, but are to remain in the Gulf, cruising among the West Indies and other parts of the station.

THE *Despatch*, which is to take the Naval Committee of the Senate to the several Navy-yards, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate directing the Committee to inquire into the subject of reducing the number of Yards, will leave Washington about the 5th of August.

THE *Wachusett*, Commander B. B. Taylor, was at Samana July 3, and is to relieve the *Canandaigua* on that station. The latter vessel had gone to St. Thomas, from which place she expected to return early in July, and would then repair to Key West.

THE *Colorado* still lays in the vicinity of Norfolk. It is understood there have been a large number of desertions from her, attributable to the fact that the crew have had no liberty for some time past. The dissatisfaction of the men on this account has led to the issuing of instructions for them to have an opportunity of a short run on shore.

THE summer term of instruction has just begun at the United States Naval Torpedo station, Newport, R. I. The following officers constituting the new class, viz.: Lieutenants H. C. Nichols, R. C. Hooker, Franklin Hanford, H. R. Wilson, A. R. Couden, H. G. O. Colby, L. C. Logan, E. W. Remy, E. D. Taussig, R. M. G. Brown, John M. Hawley, James W. Carlin; Masters Theodor Porter, and Robert G. Peck.

THE chief of the Revenue Marine Service has decided, with regard to the appropriations for the new life-saving stations, that stations on the coasts of Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland shall be the same as they now are, and that they shall be connected with the offices of the signal service. The appropriations for stations on the Florida coast will be devoted to the construction simply of houses of refuge, with accommodations for crews and for shipwrecked persons, as vessels when they are shipwrecked upon that coast are generally thrown so high up that their cargoes can be rescued. Further houses are not thought necessary. The appropriations for the lakes will be devoted to life-saving stations and to the crews. It is expected that a great number of these stations will be supplied with volunteer crews.

THE *Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette*, of July 9th, says: Detective Parcher retires from duty at the Navy-yard, his office having been abolished; George A. Putnam, clerk in steam engineering department; Edward C. Moody, clerk in yards and docks; Edwin A. Tilton, clerk in yards and docks; and Mr. Bingham, executive officer's clerk, are all discharged; Charles H. Chase, store clerk; Edward P. Marden, clerk to chief engineer, and Timothy Dane, clerk in construction, have their pay reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,200 per year; Wm. W. Palfrey, clerk to civil engineer, has his pay reduced from \$5 to \$4 per day, and John Wentworth, store clerk in yards and docks, has his pay reduced from \$5 to \$3.50 per day. A number of men have been set to work in steam engineering, to fit up the *Plymouth's* machinery, orders having been received to get her ready for sea.

A NEWSPAPER despatch says: The new torpedo boat *Intrepid*, recently launched at Boston, will make a trial trip to Key West, where experiments as to her practical workings will be made. A number of officers have already been ordered to her, most of whom have been on duty at the torpedo station at Newport. This vessel is about 450 tons burden, and was designed by Naval Constructor Hanscom, chief of the Bureau of Construction. Admiral Porter's torpedo boat building in New York is smaller than the one just launched, being of 340 tons. No name has yet been fixed upon for that vessel, but it is proposed to call her the *Alarm*. The vessels are very different in design and finish. The one now being built in New York will be brought to the Washington Navy Yard shortly after being launched to receive her outfit, as well as the Fowler wheel. The boat designed by Admiral Porter will be armed with an 11-inch gun, but that designed by Mr. Hanscom will carry no guns.

THE *Richmond*, flagship of the South Pacific Station, arrived at Panama on June 20, from California, May 18, touching at Mexican and Central American ports. The following is her list of officers: Commander, Bancroft Gherardi commanding, Lieutenant Commander, J. J. Read; Lieutenant Commander, F. A. Cook; Lieutenants, W. W. Reisinger and R. C. Derby; Masters, C. P. Perkins, N. J. K. Patch, and T. S. Phelps, Jr.; Ensign, W. Kilbourne; Midshipman, W. Winder; Pay Inspector, George L. Davis; First Assistant Engineers, N. P. Towne and W. A. H. Allen; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. Stewart; Chaplain, E. K. Rawson; First Lieutenant, E. P. Mecker, U. S. M. C.; Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Seigfried; Boatswain, James Hickey; Gunner, D. W. Burroughs; Sallmaker, Thomas Fassett; Carpenter, G. W. Davis; Captain's Clerk, W. H. Hinds; Pay Clerks, Alvin Reed and Charles Davis. The *Richmond* will await at Panama the arrival of Commodore Collins from New York. Health of officers and crew reported excellent.

A NEW YORK World correspondent writing from Shanghai, China, May 6, giving an account of the



Chinese riot in the French quarters in that city, says: It is no new thing for the Chinese population of foreign settlements to indulge in the amusement of burning down houses and splitting open the heads of the foreigners. This has happened so often of late that we are never surprised to hear of such an occurrence. What is surprising, however, is the fact that it is in the French settlements that these disturbances usually occur. Whether it is that Frenchmen show less nerve in their government in China, and so lose the respect of the natives, or whether they claim more exorbitant rights and privileges than other foreigners, and thus make enemies for themselves, it is hard to determine. The riot in the French concession here last Sunday seems to have sprung from a combination of both these causes. The arrogant assumption of the Municipal Council was the cause of the outbreak. The inherent weakness of M. Godeaux, the Consul-General and head of the Government, gave the riot, once started, an impetus which came near carrying everything before it. When the melee was at its height, and the residence of the surveyor to the French municipality had been set on fire, together with other buildings, and their occupants assaulted, Mr. Seward, United States Consul, made a requisition on the United States naval officers of the *Ashuelot* and *Yantic* for as many men as could be spared for the protection of life in the French concession. The result of this demand was the landing of seventy-eight men and a Gatling gun at the French Consulate about half-past nine in the evening. As the French quarter was then practically in ashes Mr. Godeaux thought it prudent to try to quell the riot. Eighteen of the American sailors and the gun he kept to protect himself and his consulate. The rest were sent to the Municipal Hall to await orders. Subsequently twenty of these Yankee tars recaptured the French police-station, which had been attacked and gutted by the mob. The *Couleuvre*, a French man-of-war, had sent twenty men on shore, and these, with the Americans and volunteer Frenchmen and Chinamen, made an available force, under Godeaux, of 500 men at half-past ten o'clock. By this time, however, the mischief had been done and the rioters had mostly dispersed. The troops patrolled the quarter and arrested a few, but the smouldering buildings were about all that they encountered. It was supposed that the ringleaders had taken refuge in the Joss-house, and Mr. Seward proposed to enter. The door resisted all the efforts of men and battering-rams. Finally a large hole was cut and one by one the sailors passed in. The house was empty, although the door had been barricaded. The troops then returned to the Municipal Hall, where they stood guard during the night, and on Monday returned to their several posts. No more trouble has been experienced, though painful rumors are afloat of a probable renewal of the riot. On Monday, the 4th, the Council met to consider the events of the day before. They notified Mr. Godeaux of the meeting, but he did not appear. That afternoon a proclamation appeared signed by him, in which the rioters are promised that the proposed road should be abandoned. This caused the greatest excitement and indignation among foreigners, and the Council will refuse to ratify his action.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1874.

#### General Order No. 188.

Increased economy in every branch of Naval expenditure is indispensably necessary.

Commanders-in-chief, and Commanders of ships acting singly, are reminded that their vessels are most liberally fitted out in every department on going into commission, and are supplied with a generous allowance of stores for the cruise.

An avoidance of waste in the issue of the stores, and an efficient professional oversight of all articles in use, including the rigging and sails, to prevent undue wear and tear, should render it unnecessary to purchase any stores abroad, except such articles as manifestly are not and cannot be supplied in quantities to last beyond a certain time, such as fuel, water, provisions, oil, etc., and it should be the pride of Commanding Officers to complete a cruise without incurring bills that require an investigation.

Ships will be apt to need caulking in their upper works once during a cruise, besides the partial work performed by her own hands, and resort may be necessary, at times, to shops on shore for repairs to the steam machinery, but all ordinary work should be done through her own resources, or with the assistance of the flag and other ships. When the Department receives excessive bills for repairs; or bills for awnings, boat-sails, mess-cloths, tarpaulins, etc., from ships, flag or otherwise, having sailmakers and sailmakers' mates on board, it cannot form a very favorable estimate of the officers who permit such expenditures, or who purchase minor articles on shore that could and should be made on board.

Furniture cannot be replaced during a cruise at the expense of the United States. It must be taken care of and made to last.

No alteration of inboard designs will be allowed on bulk-heads, berths, store-rooms, lockers, pantries, etc., without the permission of the Department, nor will any exchange of boats be made, between ships, unless it be to replace a boat that has been lost, or condemned, by another that can be spared.

The Department prohibits, absolutely, any expenditure of money or stores in excess of the allowance, without its assent.

Without going more into particulars, the Secretary regrets that he has to say that he will be obliged to hold Commanders-in-chief, and all Commanding Officers, to a strict accountability for any apparent over expenditure of money or stores, and his first act in such cases will be the disapproval of the bills until the positive necessity for the expenditure is satisfactorily proved. They must make their ships self-sustaining, under all the ordinary conditions of a cruise.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1874.

On occasion of the discharge, or other disposition, of enlisted men, or appointed petty officers, serving on board a ship in commission, the order for their movement must proceed from the Commanding Officer of such ship, if acting singly, or the Commander-in-Chief, or Senior Officer present, if attached to a station.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

From the official report of Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green, we obtain the following regarding the drowning of four men of the U. S. steamer *Fortune*, under his command, and the gallant conduct of some of the officers and crew of that vessel on the occasion. The report is dated May 24, at Vera Cruz, to which point the vessel returned for coal, having completed the survey of the coast between that point and the Laguna de Terminos. Lieutenant Commander Green writes:

"I regret that it is my duty to report the death by drowning of four men of the ship's company by the capsizing of a boat off Point Zapotitan, under the following circumstances. In pursuance of my instructions it was requisite to obtain the longitude of Point Zapotitan, and as has been done constantly before and since, Lieutenant Stone was sent from the vessel at 2.30 p.m. on the 11th inst., with instructions to obtain sights for time and to return to the ship at once after having done so. The *Fortune* was at anchor in 54 fms. of water, about 1,000 yards off the point at the time—the sea was smooth, with a very light air from seaward. The boat, with Lieutenant C. A. Stone, Ensign T. C. Spencer, and five men, left the ship, and I went on with my work of plotting the work of the day before, in the cabin, but in about half an hour feeling the increased and uneasy motion of the vessel, and not hearing the boat return, I went on deck, and on looking toward the shore found that rollers had begun to come in from seaward, increasing the surf in a very marked degree, and preventing the boat's crew from launching their boat. I at once sent Lieutenant Hutchins, a cool and skillful officer, in a second boat with an anchor and long line, directing him to anchor outside of the surf and veer a life buoy in to the men on the beach, by which means the boat and crew could be hauled off. He obeyed my orders, and had nearly succeeded in getting a line ashore when the surf breaking farther out than before capsized his boat over and over. Every effort was made by the boat's crew on shore to assist their comrades, but John Moran, seaman; Richard Norker, ordinary seaman; John McInness, ordinary seaman, and James Daley, landsman, all belonging to Lieutenant Hutchins' boat, were drowned. The bodies of John Moran and James Daley were recovered almost immediately, but they could not be restored to life, and the next morning their bodies were buried on the beach.

By great exertion a line was carried on shore from the ship, but parted almost immediately, and it was not till the next morning that effective measures could be taken for getting the men and boats off the beach, which was then done without further disaster. On getting the survivors safely on board, I at once proceeded to the little village of Montepio, twelve miles to the westward, and engaged men to search for and bury the bodies of Richard Norker and John McInness, which we could not find. On returning there on the 22d inst., I learned that the body of McInness had been found and interred. Norker's could not be found. I was there informed that the rollers which came in so suddenly and violently along the coast the day before caused the heaviest surf experienced for six months.

Lieut. Stone in his report to me states that he landed without difficulty, and all unite in saying that the locality selected appeared to be safe and easy of access. Every officer and man appears to have done his duty well, but I beg to call to your notice two special instances of courage and self devotion. Ensign T. C. Spencer, who was with the party on shore, on seeing the other boat capsize, swam out through the surf three times, saving the lives of Lieut. Hutchins and Boatwain's mate John Smith, who would most certainly have drowned without his aid, and made the most gallant efforts to save McInness. He is, moreover, in every respect an officer of rare merit. Quartermaster Christopher Fowler volunteered to carry a line ashore, and succeeded in doing so at great personal risk, and I respectfully recommend him to your consideration for the distinction of a medal of honor.

The whole accident is to be attributed to the sudden rollers which almost never occur so late in the season. The following is the official recognition by the Secretary of the Navy of the bravery of Ensign Spencer:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1874.

Ensign T. C. Spencer, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *Fortune*, Key West, Fla.

SIR: In an official report made to this department, under date of May 24 last, by Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green, commanding the U. S. steamer *Fortune*, I learn of your gallant conduct on the occasion of the drowning of four men of that steamer off Point Zapotitan, coast of Mexico, by the capsizing of the boat to which they belonged.

You are mentioned as having, by your courage and devotion, been instrumental in saving from drowning Lieutenant Hutchins and Boatwain's Mate Smith; and also, as having made the most gallant efforts to save John McInness, one of those who unfortunately perished on the occasion.

In the accomplishment of this noble service you had to swim from the shore through the surf three distinct times; you displayed such bravery, personal valor and humanity, as to excite as well the admiration of all who witnessed, as of all who may hear of your deeds. Your commanding officer has been pleased to add that, in addition to this special exhibition of courage, you are "in every respect an officer of rare merit."

The department, however great may be its apprecia-

tion of your conduct on the occasion in question, cannot express that appreciation in stronger terms than by officially communicating to you the particulars, as reported by your commanding officer, and his estimation of your worth, which it is most happy to do.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary has also addressed a complimentary letter to Christopher Fowler, mentioned in Lieutenant Commander Green's report, and has awarded him a medal of honor.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

JULY 10.—Ensign Wm. P. Clason, to the Colorado, at Norfolk, Va.  
Gunner Geo. W. Omenacker, to the Brooklyn, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of the 18th inst. from New York.  
JULY 11.—Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, to temporary command of the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.  
Ensigns S. A. Stanton and Perrin Busbee, to the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of August next.  
Gunner Joseph Smith, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.  
JULY 13.—Lieutenant A. H. Fletcher and Master M. F. Wright, to the torpedo boat Intrepid on the 21st inst.  
Master Daniel D. V. Stuart, to the Roanoke.  
Midshipman Wm. H. Slack, to the receiving ship Sabine on the 1st of August next.  
Carpenter H. B. Philbrick, to duty in the construction department, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
JULY 15.—Commodore Napoleon Collins, to command the South Pacific Station per steamer of the 1st of August next.  
Midshipmen Julius C. Freeman, Albert Weyman, Frank Guertin, Geo. E. Hatter, James C. Cressap, and Geo. H. Peters, to the Richmond, South Pacific Station, per steamer of the 1st of August next.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. H. Read, to the Intrepid on the 21st inst.

###### DETACHED.

JULY 9.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
Midshipmen J. L. Hunsicker, W. A. Marshall, G. C. Haous, and John Downes have reported their arrival home, having been detached from the Hartford, Asiatic Station, on the 4th of May last, and have been placed on waiting orders.  
Midshipmen Frank W. Nabor and C. A. Foster have reported their arrival home, having been detached from the Lackawanna, Asiatic Station, on the 21st of May last, and have been placed on waiting orders.  
Carpenter Wm. D. Toy has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, North Pacific Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.  
JULY 11.—Lieutenant-Commander John W. Philip, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.  
Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, from the Narragansett, and ordered to the Portsmouth.  
Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets, from the Portsmouth, and ordered to the Narragansett.  
Boatswain Hollowell Dickinson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Colorado.  
Sailmaker Henry W. Frankland, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, and ordered to the Colorado.  
JULY 13.—Commander A. P. Cooke, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to command the torpedo boat Intrepid, at Boston, on the 21st inst.  
Lieutenant-Commander Horace E. Mullan, from the Colorado and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Baker, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to temporary duty as executive of the torpedo boat Intrepid.  
Master W. W. Kimball, from duty at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to the torpedo boat Intrepid on the 21st inst.  
Ensign M. C. Dimock, from the Roanoke, and ordered to the torpedo boat Intrepid on the 21st inst.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Colby, from the receiving ship Independence on the 1st of September next, and ordered as assistant to Pay Inspector Fulton at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Passed Assistant Engineers W. A. Windsor and R. D. Taylor, from special duty connected with the Tennessee, and ordered to the torpedo boat Intrepid on the 21st inst.  
Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from special duty connected with the torpedo boat Intrepid, and ordered to duty on board that vessel.  
JULY 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, from temporary duty in connection with the trial of the Tennessee, and ordered to duty as assistant to inspector of machinery afloat at Philadelphia.  
JULY 15.—Lieutenant C. S. Sperry, from the Worcester, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

###### FURLOUGH EXTENDED.

JULY 9.—The furlough of Lieutenant Frank Turnbull has been extended six months from the 21st inst.

###### DROPPED FROM THE SERVICE.

JULY 9.—Lieutenant-Commander Beatty P. Smith.

###### REVOKED.

JULY 10.—The orders of Ensign Perrin Busbee, to the Colorado.  
JULY 11.—The orders of Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett, detaching him from the Manhattan, and to remain on duty in connection with iron clads at Key West, Fla.  
The appointment of William Winchester as an acting boatswain in the Navy.

###### LEAVE EXTENDED.

JULY 10.—The leave of absence of Rear-Admiral Alfred Taylor has been extended one year from the 9th of August next.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

JULY 10.—To Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass for six months.  
To Lieutenant Henry C. Hunter for three months.  
To Paymaster James F. Hamilton for six months.  
Sick leave to Passed Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield for three months.  
JULY 13.—To Captain Chas. Baldwin for one year, with permission to leave the United States.  
To Passed Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley for six months, with permission to leave the United States.  
JULY 14.—To Master Edwin H. Wiley until July 8, 1875, and his resignation as a master in the Navy accepted to take effect on that day.

###### PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

JULY 14.—Ensign Horace A. Blanchard, Midshipman Anson B. Milliman and George A. Vail, and Assistant Engineer James G. Littig, in consequence of physical disability.

###### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 13, 1874:  
Daniel Harrington, quartermaster, July 6, U. S. receiving ship Ohio.

###### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JULY 6.—Lieutenant Louis E. Fagan, granted thirty days' leave of absence from 20th inst.  
JULY 13.—Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. G. McCawley, granted thirty days' leave of absence from the 1st of August next.  
First Lieutenant Geo. M. Wells, detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., take passage by steamer of 23d inst. from New York and report to Rear-Admiral North Atlantic Squadron as the officer detailed to command marine guard U. S. steamer Worcester.



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From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexs., as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General K. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de l'Exposition."

**WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division 4th Auditor's Office.)**

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Oulighren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

A CONSTANT READER.—There is no such person as J. C. B. in any of the Government prisons.

H. C. KENDALL, St. Louis, Mo.—Being over age you cannot enter the naval service as cadet midshipman or cadet engineer. There are no vacancies in the Paymaster's Corps, nor will there be any for some time. You must have a medical education to enter the Medical Corps. Through influence you might obtain a position as a captain's or paymaster's clerk. The only thing else you could do to enter the Navy, would be to enlist.

GEORGE MORRIS asks: "Did Congress pass the Army reduction bill? Has any law been passed this session reducing the Army? I have an Army friend who is very anxious to know." Answer. There are some hundreds of others in the same state, or were, a month ago. We are happy to say that Congress did not pass the Army reduction bill. The staff is reduced to a certain extent, for which see JOURNAL of June 20 and 27. The reduction bill went over till next session. Then it comes on once more, as a periodical bugbear, a fertile illustration of how much Congress can do if it wishes, to demoralize an Army.

D. K. G., Boston, Mass.—The old Congress is still beneath the waters. She was built at Kittery, Maine. The present Congress was built at Philadelphia, under the name of Pushmataha, changed to Cambridge, then to Congress, the latter August 10, 1867. The Hartford was built at Boston and Miantonomah at New York.

A SCIENTIFIC committee of the Russian General Staff has just issued an interesting report on the acquisition of horses for the Russian Army. It states that the general idea that Russia possesses an abundant supply of horses for military purposes, is a mistaken one. It is proved by statistics that, relatively to her population, there is a smaller number of horses in Russia than in other European countries; while the extensive territory of the Empire and its scattered population render the employment of horses for civil purposes more frequent in Russia than elsewhere. Moreover, Russia is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and requires a great number of horses for use in the fields; the employment of machinery in agriculture being almost unknown. This deteriorates the breed, and makes the horses unfit for use in the Army. The Government has decided in the event of the Army being placed on a war footing, a conscription of about 350,000 horses shall take place. This, the committee thinks, would be very injurious to agriculture, and it therefore recommends that in order to minimise the evil as much as possible, the horses should be taken from those districts where they can be best spared.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 30 cents; thirteen insertions, 18 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

**OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.**

ONCE more our forces are troubled with an Indian War, which may be said to have fairly broken out at last, after long threatening. This time, the flame has burst forth in the very centre of the United States, geographically considered, in that immense treeless region that lies between Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, and New Mexico. The old overland route from Independence to Santa Fe is now traversed by the Topeka, Atchison and Santa Fe railroad, and along this road, from Fort Lyon to Fort Hays, are strung out a few companies of infantry and cavalry to protect the track and settlers. The tribes that are in revolt are the Comanches, and their close kindred the Kiowas, residing in that part of Texas known as the "Panhandle," between Indian Territory and New Mexico, assisted by the Cheyennes, whose reservation lies about a hundred and fifty miles north. A large part of these tribes, driven to desperation by the excesses of certain lawless ruffians, known as "buffalo hunters" or "traders," but really whisky sellers and marauders, have at last gone on the warpath, and have been raiding up and down through Kansas and New Mexico indiscriminately. Kansas has had to bear the brunt of the raids however. LONE WOLF, the same chief whose son became such a friend to General CUSTER, as narrated in the July Galaxy, is at the head of one of these bands, and KICKING BIRD and BIG TREE are also out. SATANTA on the contrary has staid on his reservation by the agency, and is content to draw his coffee and sugar, and leave war alone for the present. From the account of the Indian agent, coffee and sugar seems to be very much prized by the Indians, and he is particularly urgent for fresh supplies to keep the tribes near him peaceable. Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas together, would probably be able to put about two thousand warriors in the field, but it is certain that only a few of their bands, possibly some six hundred, have as yet commenced raiding. To meet these, troops would have to be sent from either Kansas, New Mexico, or Texas, each State being in a different department. While their numbers are not below those of the Indians, the scattered nature of their posts renders it very difficult to concentrate in force sufficient for the purpose required. While the Indians radiate in bands from a common centre, merely separating for purposes of easy subsistence, never out of communication with each other, and always ready to concentrate, we, their opponents, with all our advantages of military education and experience, commit the constant strategic fault of keeping our forces divided. With a war impinging on the borders of three States and Indian Territory, the nearest troops in New Mexico are three companies of cavalry and one of infantry at Fort Union, northeast of Santa Fe. In Texas not a man is to be found within four hundred miles, and in Kansas the handful of infantry and cavalry is scattered along three hundred miles of road, or down in Camp Supply, at the borders of Indian Territory. The result is that, with a total force in the three departments of six cavalry and eight infantry regiments, the only disposable troops are thirteen companies of cavalry and seven of infantry in Forts

Wallace, Dodge, Union, and Lyon, of which the nearest detachment will have to scout at least a hundred miles to reach the scene of action.

It is a strange confession for us to have to make, but the fact becomes plain on reference to the map, that, strategically, the Indians are immensely our superiors. Starting from their reservations in a body, they radiate in wide spreading circles of destruction over the country, deceiving us as to their real motives, as effectually as did SHERMAN his foes, in his march to the Sea. While our toiling soldiers are panting in vain pursuit, around the outside of this circle, the Indians shoot from side to side, and gain the reputation of ubiquity, from the simple advantage of interior lines. Instinct and common sense have taught them this. Were our tactics and weapons as inferior to theirs as is our strategy, the Indians would long ago have driven us out. The same problem occurred, thirty or forty years ago, with the same results, to the French in Algeria. Just as long as they kept up the vicious system which we have since adopted, of a multitude of small posts, those posts were constantly harried by the Arabs, men of the same habits as our Indians. Their settlers were massacred, their troops wearied to death, and the wave of French conquest began to recede. The Turks had been able to hold the same extent of country without trouble, with an army of some ten thousand men, which the French could not conquer with a hundred thousand. But the Turks kept that army in a body, and it was composed solely of mounted infantry. With an agent in each tribe to report any signs of trouble brewing, on the first intelligence thereof a secret and powerful expedition started for the unruly tribe, and suddenly appearing, could overawe resistance, secure hostages, and return, at half the expense of the smallest war. If the United States Government were to abandon half the two and three company posts that now exist, and concentrate the troops, at the very least in battalion units, if not by brigades, the service would and must, on all strategical principles, sanctioned by the experience of ages, improve in economy and efficiency.

What the advantage of thus associating the troops would be to the troops themselves, and especially to their officers it needs no prophet to foretell. At present, as of yore, our officers on frontier duty are daily deteriorating. Deprived of society, too many of them seek refuge in that curse of our Army, deep drinking. With access to society, especially to that of rival regiments, the tone of the service must soon rise, as emulation developed a higher and more general military education. Our Army would not need to fear a comparison with any in the world in those points, were it not for the influence of these isolated posts. When it is once clearly recognized that these posts, however apparently useful, are really a poor substitute for concentration and activity, we shall hear little more of Indian Wars, and our Plains will become at least as peaceful as Algeria. May that result soon arrive.

HARDLY an officer of general's rank in our Army holds a commission, especially if arrived at middle age, who was not once a servitor in the Mexican War. The recollections of those days when they were gay youngsters, when war was a dream of glory, when every battle was a victory, when the romantic surroundings of Mexican scenery, the beauty of its senoritas, the soft accents of its poetical language, tended to throw a peculiar charm over the ordinarily coarse and brutal aspects of a campaign, all these recollections have double weight with them now, when the softening mists of time have rounded the sharp edges of the prospect, and the setting sun throws a halo over the past. The more recent and fiery trials of civil war have not effaced from their minds these earlier recollections, and it is a common thing to hear a group of old and distinguished generals talking over the days when they were brevet second lieutenants, about "who was first over the wall at Chapultepec," "who led the charge at Molino del Rey," regretting the absence of some old comrade, dashing MAY, who led the first cavalry charge of the war; fighting PHIL KEARNEY, who fell at Chantilly, long years after he left his arm at the Garita San Antonio. To many of these generals the civil war seems more like an ugly dream, while the







## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE GIFT.

TO FANNY.

BY WILLIAM B. WHITING, U. S. NAVY.

I bring you a wreath of wild flowers rare;  
Their beauty and fragrance induced me to choose it,  
As a gift most befitting a creature so fair,  
Sweet Fanny! Dear Fanny! Say, will you refuse it?

Their beauty, and fragrance, and freshness combined,  
Are types of the gem—Fanny, ne'er may you lose it—  
Your own disposition, where truth sits enshrined;  
Sweet Fanny! Dear Fanny! Say, will you refuse it?

I bring you a lute—wreath 'round it the flowers!  
'Twill harmony breathe, if you will not abuse it,  
And may serve to beguile some few idle hours;  
Sweet Fanny! Dear Fanny! Say, will you refuse it?

Thus, wreathed with those flowers, and speaking in song  
To the touch of a hand that can skillfully use it,  
'Tis a type of your heart—a lute silent too long—  
Sweet Fanny! Dear Fanny! Say, will you refuse it?

And if, to the rest, I add one offer more,  
Of a gift whose sole merit's the love that imbues it,  
The heart of a sailor boy, true to the core;  
Sweet Fanny! Dear Fanny! Say, will you refuse it?

## MILITARY MISGOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: When the late war commenced, a popular delusion existed in the country that any one would do for a soldier. No one thought of applying such an absurd doctrine to any other profession, but the duties of the military were supposed so simple and easy that all a man had to do was to put on a uniform, shoulder a musket and be a soldier. A sword dangling about his legs, a few feathers and a good deal of brass were all that was necessary to constitute a "general." This state of public opinion was the legitimate result of the want of military experience during the years preceding the breaking out of the rebellion. It is true that the only successes gained in the Mexican war, were by life-long soldiers; but the Government, whilst careful to place at the head of our armies in the field, soldiers capable of obtaining successful results, committed the absurdity of appointing every high officer it could from the non-military ranks of civil life. Broken down politicians, law partners of the highest authorities, and others equally as incompetent were commissioned, donned the uniform and were called generals. The effect of such a system soon began to show itself, and these high appointees began to intrigue for high command and clamor for the positions which they plainly saw were stepping stones to the Presidency. That they should do so is no matter of surprise, but the wonder is that the Government of a great country should have yielded to the clamor. It set Scott to nullify the influence acquired in the country by the victorious Taylor; and when he had succeeded in his wonderful campaign against the capital of Mexico, it presented to the world the strange spectacle of a great soldier at the head of a victorious army, stricken down from his command to give place to one whose nearest approach to being a general was his supposed resemblance to General Jackson. Luckily, however, the war was practically over, and our victorious troops were led back to the country by generals who had never had a chance to give an order on the battle-field, and could not have given one if they had had the chance. If the war had continued a year longer, with such men at the head of our armies, it is safe to say that we should have been as rudely awakened as we were after the rebellion had been a few months in existence. Luck again was with the Government. We had a different people than the Mexicans to deal with, and Bull Run was "a blessing in disguise" after all, by proving to us that the care of our "sick men" should not be intrusted to political quacks.

The war went on, and gradually it began to dawn upon the American people, that soldiering was a profession. That to be successful in it, education must precede practice, or at least successful practice. That such educated soldiers were to be had, and search was at once commenced for them. Our armies in the field, more especially the common sense of the rank and file, were the means of the development of this, to us, new theory. For soldiers quickly observed and discriminated between those who understood their duties in battle and those who did not, and where life itself was at stake, the distinction made an impression. This impression was quickly transmitted to the people; for every letter which came home from the armies resounded with it, and with the cry from company and regiment, "give us competent officers and we will win this fight." The cry from the field was answered, the crowd of "epauletted loafers" was swept out of the way. "Victories began to be organized." Soldiers began to rise to the surface. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Meade came to the front, and others were working their way to take their places when needed, some of them soldiers from boyhood, others who had gained their experience in the hard school of actual conflict. With public opinion at the point it was when the war closed, there would have been no lack of competent generals had the war continued for ten years longer. As the last hostile shots were reverberating through the land, the hydra-headed monster, political jealousy, again made its appearance. Suspicion and doubt were thrown around the acts of a conquering Army, and the shameful spectacle presented in the person of Scott in Mexico, might have been re-enacted, and probably would have been but for the interposition of one who had become so endeared to the American

people that his word was little less than law. Public opinion endorsed what he then said and did, and public opinion was then strong enough and bold enough to make itself felt.

No sooner, however, was the war closed, than the same old spirit began to display itself. The papers, which during the war had preached up fighting as a religious duty, now that all danger was passed, declared vehemently for peace and a peaceful establishment. A part of the military force was kept in, but the majority of it was mustered out, and when our generals came to be discharged, a large proportion of them were the "failures" of the war, who after proving their incompetency, continued to incumber the Army register and draw their pay.

On the accession of a military President, it was natural to suppose that the military establishment of the United States would be conducted on military principles, and that the absurdity of an Army not under the control of its general-in-chief, would no longer be tolerated. The military, at least, hoped that the days of Jefferson Davis, Conrad and Floyd were gone by, that the military force would be controlled by military men, and be as free from the interference of political tricksters, as Congress itself would be and should be in a free country from the interference of military ones. These hopes seem to be doomed to disappointment. We have forgotten the valuable experience of the war. We would seem to have revolved in the cycle until we are approaching the point passed through just after the Mexican war. A retrospective gaze shows us Jeff. Davis occupying the position of Secretary of War; issuing orders as an independent head to the Army of the United States, regulating the expenditure of little post funds at distant frontier stations, inspecting our forces with a body of officers under his especial and exclusive control, and acting on their reports in important military matters, not only without any reference to the military commanders, but some times in spite of them; taking the control of the Army out of the hands of its legitimate head, removing the responsibility from the places where it properly and legitimately belongs, and finally driving the gallant Scott from his headquarters, at the seat of Government, where he was no longer willing to remain, shorn of his authority, his influence gone, his military authority set at naught, and his usefulness impaired. It would have been better for the Army and the country had he remained in Washington and fought out the fight to the bitter end. It probably would have been a long and bitter struggle, but it would have prevented its recurrence, and when the war commenced the Government would not have been compelled to recall its general-in-chief to the capital to recommence the fight and take command of an Army disorganized and disintegrated by incompetency, and the worst possible system of red-tapeism.

Should it be urged that these things are the result of our system, then we say at once change the system. There is no disposition, at least there should be none, to lessen the influence or detract from the dignity of a cabinet officer; but a system is radically wrong which permits two independent heads to give orders to the same command, or which invests a non-military personage with the power to decide upon strictly military questions. Such questions should be left with the highest military authority in the land, even though the head of the Military Bureau be possessed of a smattering of military knowledge acquired in the field, as was the case with Mr. Jefferson Davis. A great War Minister has important duties enough appertaining to his position to attend to without descending to the petty duties of frontier posts. These are legitimate objects for the supervision of the general-in-chief and his subordinates. To pursue such a system will not only impair the efficiency of the Army; it will result in injury to the country, and this injury will be felt when the time comes, as come it must sooner or later. No military man likes to command by surfeance; but no matter whether he likes it or not, he cannot under such circumstances command properly or render such service as the country is entitled to at his hands. There is no desire to see the military assume any undue proportion or importance in this country. A large standing Army is inconsistent with the welfare of free institutions, and it is safe to say that as a class our military men are as thoroughly republican in sentiment as any in the country; but it used to be a saying of one of the former great military authorities of the country, that it was one of the popular delusions of the American people that ten thousand soldiers were dangerous to the liberties of twenty millions of free people. The fact demonstrated by the late war, that our main dependence in case of a struggle must be upon the citizen soldiery of the country, ought to disabuse the public mind of this delusion, and should, besides, convince the people and our authorities that the smaller the standing Army the greater necessity for an efficient organization, and a strict military principle in its Government; so that when necessary it may be used as a nucleus, around which shall form a volunteer force large enough for the needs of the country. Such a nucleus cannot be kept up by a system which violates every true military principle, and fosters the idea in the minds of our people and the highest authorities, that the first military commanders of the country can be set aside with impunity, their views disregarded, and their influence destroyed.

## PLAGIARIZING NAMES.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: For the last thirty years there has been a society at the Boston Navy Yard called the "U. S. Naval Library and Institute," which has been incorporated by that title under the laws of Massachusetts, and has been the recipient of one or more bequests. Lately, there has been organized at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, an association styling itself "The United States Naval Institute." Its objects are

good and I wish it all success; but is not its name a plagiarism—likely to create confusion?

U. S. N.

## THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

GENERAL SHERMAN has addressed the following letter to a resident of San Francisco:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1874.

Arthur B. Stout, M. D., San Francisco, California:

MY DEAR SIR: I was much gratified this morning to receive the beautiful volume entitled "First Steamship Pioneers," with the parcel of photographs, and an account of the recent festival held in San Francisco February 28, 1874, in commemoration of the date of arrival of the first steamship on the coast of California. Permit me to thank you for the handsome compliment, and accept the assurances that I will preserve them all with especial care. I suppose you recognized my partial claims to be considered as one of that "first set of passengers to reach San Francisco, in the *California*, on the 28th day of February, 1849," but I had only shared the last two days of her trip, viz., from Monterey. In common with many officers and soldiers of the regular army, and of volunteers, I had been in California since the year 1846-'47, isolated from the world, to that extent that our letters sometimes came overland, around Cape Horn, and even by way of China, sometimes eighteen months old before receipt. We had heard, however, that the Government had contracted for a monthly line of steamers from New York and New Orleans to San Francisco, via Chagres and Panama, to begin operations in January, 1849. You pioneers can easily recall our impatience to welcome the arrival of the Panama steamers. Colonel R. B. Mason, of the 1st dragoons, was in command of the department, and lived at Monterey. I was his adjutant general. Captain H. S. Benton commanded the garrison on the hill at Monterey, and had a battery, with orders to fire a national salute on the appearance of the expected steamer. All of January passed but no steamer, and February was gliding by and still we had no news from the "United States." On the 22d of February we, the officers, in honor of the birthday of Washington, gave a ball, or fandango, in Cotton's new school-house, and we danced all night till the sun of the morning shone in the windows, and we got back to our quarters in the house of Donna Augustos to breakfast. At the table were Donna Augustos, (now the wife of Dr. Ord,) her beautiful daughter, Manelita; Captain Halleck, United States engineers; Mr. Murray, and myself. We sat, a rather dull party after having danced all night, and a heavy fog overhung the bay and the town. Presently a gun from the fort. All stopped to listen. Again another gun, and another. "The steamer! the steamer!" exclaimed all, and away we ran to the beach. I did not even wait for my cap, which the donna sent after me to the wharf. I reached the wharf, found there a few soldiers who had run down from the fort. Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Thomas O. Larkin were also there. Looking out over the fog-bank we saw the black spars of some strange vessel, and tied to the wharf-steps was a small boat belonging to a brig lying in the harbor at anchor. Without asking leave for the boat, I called on two or three soldiers to jump in and take the oars. Messrs. Hartwell and Larkin asked to go along, and hurriedly got in the boat, and off we pulled. About a mile out we came along side of the black hull of the *California* steamer slowly feeling her way to her anchorage. A Jacob's ladder was lowered, and I am sure that I was the first person that boarded the steamer. Tumbling on deck I found myself surrounded by the passengers, asking a million questions about gold and gold mines, and all seemed to think we had it by the bushel; among the passengers were General Persifer F. Smith, his wife, and staff officers; General Riley, his wife, family, and staff, embracing Major and Mrs. Canby. Of course I am reminded by your book of many of the other passengers and officers of the ship, embracing yourself, Captain Forbes, Mr. Robinson and Captain Marshall. Among the first inquiries was one for coal or wood, the steamer being out of fuel. Of course we had no coal nor wood either, except the standing pine timber on the hills back of Monterey, nor were there any men to be hired to cut this wood, except our soldiers, and these would only work at exorbitant wages. There was no help for it, and parties were set to work to cut wood and haul it to the beach. Meanwhile General Riley and family moved on shore to relieve General Mason in command of the department of California, and Major Canby relieved me as adjutant general. At first I supposed I would then be free to attempt to make some of the gold that turned all heads, but General Persifer F. Smith insisted that I must go with him to San Francisco as his adjutant general, and it was so "ordered." In overhauling the steamer's hold, under some duplicate machinery was found a lot of coal, which, in addition to the wood gathered by the 27th, it was concluded to resume the voyage, and I therefore was a passenger from Monterey to San Francisco. There are so many pleasant memories connected with the early events of California that I trust you will not consider me prolix in this sketch, but permit me to claim a fellowship in the society which has honored the event of the arrival of the pioneer ship *California* by twenty-four annual reunions, and by the publication of a volume as handsome as any lady's keepsake.

With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,  
General United States Army.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY conferred the degree of B. S. in course upon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, and Brevet Colonel H. Clay Wood, assistant adjutant general, U. S. Army, at the last annual commencement. Both these officers were former cadets of the college.



(Correspondence of the London Telegraph.)

## THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE summer inspections are concluded; and inspectors, general officers, and military commissioners, German and foreign, are unanimous in declaring that the guard has never been in such noble form, exhibited so grand a physique, and given proof of such perfect fitness to take the field at a moment's notice, as this year. *Ex uno disce omnes.* I have no doubt that what I can guarantee as truthfully to be spoken of the guard may be asserted with equal veraciousness of any or all of the other seventeen *corps d'armes* of which the German army is composed. Such an army the world has never yet seen as that which the German Empire has provided itself with, "to command peace," as Field-Marshal von Moltke's definition hath it. No two European armies, choose whichever two you will, and combine them in the way that may offer most perils and inconveniences to Germany, could at present contend, in the opinion of the very first military authorities of this country, with any hope of ultimate success, against the gigantic offensive and defensive forces at the disposal of the German War Office. It is not only that the maximum of physical vigor, discipline, and excellence of armament has been attained in this army, but that the Fatherland is fortunate enough to own seven or eight generals of first-rate capacity, and fifty or sixty more who are perfectly equal to assuming the responsibilities of a large independent command, and to conducting a campaign of the first magnitude to a successful conclusion. Moreover, this army is officered by gentlemen of whom it may without the least exaggeration be said, that every one of them is capable of efficiently fulfilling the duties incident to a rank at least one step higher than that which he actually holds in the service. The Prussian Officers-Corps is as far superior in every soldierly respect to that of Russia, France, Austria, or Italy, as Moltke, Werder, Blumenthal, Goeben, Stiehlé, or Stosch are to any six generals that can be selected out of the united non-German European armies, or as the Mauser and Krupp are to the almost innocuous Brown Bess and smooth-bored muzzle-loading field-piece of thirty years ago. In fact, the German army, which earned for itself in 1870-71 the admiration of the world, has undergone such improvement since the conclusion of the French war that experts pronounce it to be at least twice as effective as it was three years ago.

Peace, indeed, is the German military man's busy time, when he is so hard-worked that life becomes a burden to him; the only relaxation approaching anything like a holiday—and what a holiday!—he ever gets is during war time. During the three military years that have just been completed by the holding of the 1874 summer inspections, the Prussian army has been entirely re-armed and taught the uses of its new weapon; it has learned a new tactical drill; its artillery organization has been totally altered, and its cavalry has been thoroughly instructed in a branch of offensiveness that will, I fancy, rather astonish and discomfit the next enemy Germany may think fit to engage. Of the rank and file not one man in a hundred of those who served against the French is still under the standard; but, fine fellows as were the soldiers who won the victories which are recorded in that extraordinary list—unbroken by reverses—that begins with Weissenburg and ends with Montreuil, there can be no doubt that the troops now constituting the peace strength of this army are finer fellows still. In the guard, especially, the increment in height and breadth of the men—particularly in the heavy cavalry regiments—is strikingly noticeable to any one whose eye has been familiar for the last half dozen years with the appearance of these famous household regiments. Still more obvious to the casual glance is the improvement in quality of the chargers recently furnished by the Remonte Commission. The Prussian trooper's charger was always a strong, serviceable, hardy beast; but he was by no means handsome or smart-looking, and he appeared a little too small for the weight he had to carry. Even the guard chargers failed to come up to the British cavalry officer's notion of what crack regiments' mounts should be; they never looked equal to their work, though I am bound to say they proved themselves to be so during the war in France; their grooming was always a little coarser than we fancied it should be; and a really good-looking troop-horse was as great a rarity as an ugly officer's charger. You should see the Guard Cavalry mounts this year. It would puzzle Aldershot to show anything in that line handsomer or more thoroughly fit for active service. The chargers of the Gardes du Corps and Garde Cuirassiers would do the highest credit to the Enniskilling or to any heavy Cavalry regiment in our service. All the Light Cavalry, too, is admirably horsed, and there is really nothing to choose between any of the regiments; but some of the professional critics here asseverate with the utmost vehemence that nothing in the Prussian service (and, *sous entendu*, in Europe) can touch the 2nd Lancers (Garde Uhlands) and the Red Hussars, stationed at Potsdam. Man for man, and horse for horse, I would back our 10th Hussars or 12th Lancers against the latter; still they are magnificent troops, all but peerless.

It is a somewhat curious fact that nine out of ten of the conscripts from the new Reichslander choose the Cavalry as the branch of the service they prefer serving in, and that considerably more than a half of these would-be troopers beg to be drafted into Guard regiments, for which they are generally, by their stature and strength, naturally qualified. I have taken particular pains to inform myself respecting these young soldiers from Elsass-Lothringen, and received from all quarters the most satisfactory accounts of their conduct and bearing in the service. They are almost invariably obedient, good-tempered, tractable, and extremely desirous to learn their duty. Their officers find them duller and more difficult to teach than the average Ger-

man—much more so than the Bradenberger, Rhinelander, or Mecklenburger—but very trustworthy, anxious to please, and *bons camarades* with their fellow-troopers. They make desirable officers' servants, show more aptitude for riding than for any other department of their military instruction or exercise, and exhibit no proclivities towards drunkenness or quarrelsomeness. Personal friends, who have Alsations in their squadrons here and in other German garrison towns, tell me that they wish for no better material out of which to manufacture good soldiers than the "Annectaten." The Lorrainers do not get on so rapidly, nor are they nearly so soon reconciled to their military duties, as the Alsations, for the simple reason that they speak nothing but French on joining their regiments, and have to wade through the double drudgery of learning German as well as drill. They are, however, very well-behaved, quiet, and biddable, as a rule; and it is pleasant to hear that their German comrades are, on the whole, kind to them and tolerant of their short comings.

By next November the German army will be brought up to the full peace-footing strength accorded by this spring's Army Bill—the maximum of 401,657 men, that will enable it, ten years' hence, to expand in war-time into a force of from 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 men, with 350,000 horses, and above 3,000 field pieces. We may be quite sure that, despite the pardonable prevarications of Von Kamecke during last session's army debate, so long as King William lives, this maximum, wrung with such difficulty from the German Parliament, will be kept up to its extreme limit, and that the National Defence Budget will steadily increase from year to year. It may be a comforting reflection to peace lovers that *la revanche* may be regarded as postponed *sine die*. There is not the least possibility that France will be in a position to measure her strength with that of Germany—that is, with the least chance of success—for the next quarter of a century.

## THE GERMAN NAVY.

THE very serious revelations which were recently made in the House of Commons by the First Lord of the Admiralty, says the London *Iron*, seem to show that if England were at the present time to be involved in war, it would be found that of all the heavily armor-plated vessels which have of late years been added to our ironclad fleet very few would be in a fit condition to go to sea, owing to the dilapidated state of their boilers. Under these circumstances, it may be interesting to our readers to learn the present strength of the German navy, and the progress which that rapidly-rising nation has made during the last twenty-five years in this branch of its armament.

At the commencement of 1848 the Prussian navy merely consisted of one sailing corvette, called the *Amazon*, and two gun-boats, while the naval department formed a section of the Engineers of the Guard. Towards the end of 1849, this fleet, if we may call it such, numbered a sailing corvette, two steamers—the *Adler* and the *Elisabeth*, and forty-two gun-boats—forty-five vessels in all armed with ninety-seven guns and manned with 1753 sailors and forty-eight officers. The *Amazon* carried 24-pounder carronades; the steamers 25-pounder howitzers working on pivots and two 32-pounder guns; the gun-boats, one 25-pounder howitzer and a long bronze 24-pounder gun; but some of the smaller ones only carried one gun. These gun-boats were propelled either by the aid of sails or oars, it being possible in the latter case to unship the masts at will.

The actual organization of the navy, which had hitherto been supplied from the army, was commenced in 1849, and in the two following years a division of sailors was formed, a school of cadets established on board the *Amazon*, and the fleet was increased by the despatch boats *Undine* and *Salamander*, the brig *Mercury*, and the corvette *Dantzig*. The *Dantzig* was the first large war vessel ever constructed in Prussia. During the succeeding ten years the number of ships steadily increased, until in 1863 the fleet consisted of thirty-one steam-vessels armed with 164 guns, eight sailing ships carrying 144 guns, and forty gunboats with seventy-six guns, forming a total of seventy-nine ships of war with an armament of 384 pieces of ordnance. This navy held its own against that of Denmark in the war of 1864, but as the sheathing of vessels with armor plates had already been introduced both in France and England in 1860, when the *Gloire*, the *Warrior*, and the *Black Prince* were built, the Prussian Government, not to be behind the rest of Europe, had determined to strengthen their fleet by the addition of ten armor-plated frigates. The first of these, the *Arminius*, built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of Poplar, was launched in August, 1864. She is an iron ship with a belt of armor 4 1-2 inches thick at the water line, and has two turrets, each containing a pair of bronze guns of 8 1-2 inches bore. She is 197 feet long and 36 feet broad, and has a displacement of 1583 tons. The next one which was built, the *Prince Adalbert* is also only a small turret vessel, having 1470 tons displacement, with a length of 160 feet, and carrying two guns, of 6 3-4 inches diameter of bore, in her turrets and one of 8 1-4 inches diameter in a small battery with which she is provided. All the iron-clads since built are of a much heavier description, having each over 5000 tons displacement, with the exception of the *Hansa*, 3500 tons displacement, which was launched in 1873.

The *Preussen*, originally named the *Borussia*, the *Grosser Kurfürst* and the *King Frederick the Great*

are all turret vessels about 6600 tons displacement, carrying each four guns of 10 inches diameter in the turrets and two of 6 3-4 inches on deck. They are plated with a belt of 9-inch armor at the water-line and 7-inch armor on the sides and are only surpassed in strength of hull by the central battery rams *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, at present in course of construction at Messrs. Samuda Brothers' works. The first of these the *Kaiser* was launched some two months since and is now being completed for sea. These frigates of 7500 tons displacement are 280 feet long and 63 feet broad and carry armor 10 inches thick at the belt and on the battery, but are only armed with guns of the same calibre as the large turret ships. The *King William* is the largest ship of the German navy, being 355 feet long and having a displacement of 9575 tons; but she is only protected with armor 8 inches thick and her guns are only 8 1-4 inches in the bore. As the *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* are not yet ready for sea the effective navy afloat comprises at the present time only ten iron armor-clad frigates, of which five are turret and five broadside vessels and three iron torpedo vessels. Five iron armor-clad frigates with all-round fire of the Hercules type and three ironclad torpedo boats are being constructed.

It will be seen from the above that the German Government does not possess a single vessel of the *Devastation* and *Fury* class, either plated with 14 inches thickness of armor, or carrying guns of such a weight as 35 tons, nor have they thought it necessary to build any low-freeboard monitors like our iron seagoing vessels of the *Rupert* or *Cyclops* class; but this may be accounted for by the fact of their sea-board being infinitely more limited than our own. Whether the German fleet is in a really effective state and ready to put to sea or not, we are of course unable to say, since we believe no report has been issued on the subject, and we, consequently, have not any means of ascertaining whether the boilers of their ironclads have suffered to anything like the same extent as those of our own ships.

## THE VIRGINIUS.

EARL GRANVILLE TO MR. LAYARD.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 20, 1874.

SIR: Her Majesty's government had under their consideration, in communication with the law officers of the Crown, the correspondence relative to the execution at Santiago de Cuba, in November last, of the British subjects forming part of the crew of the *Virginus*. Her Majesty's government consider that they are justified in demanding reparation from the Spanish government for the execution of the British subjects in question, both in the form of a national recognition of the wrong done, and also of compensation to the relatives of the persons executed.

Her Majesty's government do not take the ground of complaining of the seizure of the *Virginus* nor of the detention of the passengers and crew. The real ground of complaint Her Majesty's government hold is that, even assuming the vessel to have been lawfully seized and the crew properly detained, there was no justification for their summary execution after an irregular proceeding before a drumhead court-martial. No possible aspect of the character of the *Virginus* and her crew could authorize or palliate such conduct on the part of the Cuban authorities. There was no pretence for treating such an expedition as piracy *jure gentium*.

If the *Virginus* was to be regarded as a vessel practically engaged in a hostile or belligerent enterprise such treatment would not be justifiable. Much may be excused in acts done under the expectation of instant damage in self-defence by a nation as well as by an individual. But after the capture of the *Virginus* and the detention of the crew was effected no pretence of imminent necessity of self-defence could be alleged, and it was the duty of the Spanish authorities to prosecute the offenders in proper form of law and to have instituted regular proceedings on a definite charge before the execution of the prisoners.

Her Majesty's government maintain that there was no charge, either known to the law of nations or to any municipal law, under which persons in the situation of the British crew of the *Virginus* could have been justifiably condemned to death.

They were persons not owing allegiance to Spain; the acts done by them were done out of the jurisdiction of Spain; they were essentially non-combatants in their employment and they could by no possible construction be liable to the penalty of death.

In these circumstances Her Majesty's government consider that they may properly insist on full reparation for the execution of the British subjects in question from the government of Spain.

I have, accordingly, to instruct you to address a note to the Spanish government recapitulating the arguments set forth in this despatch, and you will state that Her Majesty's government entertain the confident hope that the government of Spain, respecting the justice of those arguments, will lose no time in tendering full reparation, both in the form of a national recognition of the wrong done to Great Britain and also of compensation to the relatives of the British subjects executed. I am, etc., GRANVILLE.

In England, Retired Admiral J. R. Burton, K.H., found guilty of slandering Sir R. Barnwell, in a series of anonymous letters written to different people, and recommended to mercy on account of his age, was charitably regarded by the Lord Chief Justice, before whom the case was tried, as probably of unsound mind.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## FACTS ABOUT CREEDMOOR.

## HOW TO GET THERE.

Take ferry from Thirty-fourth street, E. R., to Hunter's Point at 6:15, 8:30, or 9:40 A. M., or at 1:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, or 7:50 P. M., or  
 Take James slip ferry to same place fifteen minutes earlier.  
 Trains for Creedmoor leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boats at 6:30, 8:30, 10 A. M., and at 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 12 P. M.  
 Trains leave Creedmoor, returning to catch boats, at 5:47, 7:17, 7:50, 9:30, 9:46, 11:34 A. M., and at 1:46, 4:42, 6:40, and 10:15 P. M.  
 Excursion tickets to Creedmoor and return, 50 cents.

## SIZE OF TARGETS.

Up to 500 yards, 6 ft. by 4 ft., centre 2 ft. sq., bull's-eye 8 in. sq.;  
 500 to 600 yards, 6 ft. by 6 ft., centre 4 ft. sq., bull's-eye 2 ft. sq.;  
 600 to 1,000 yards, 6 ft. by 12 ft., centre 6 ft. sq., bull's-eye 3 ft. sq.

## SCORING.

Bull's-eyes count 4, centres 3, outer 2.

**NOTICE.**—In consequence of the unusual press of news belonging to this department we are compelled to postpone the continuation of our Creedmoor articles till next week. Meantime we have to announce that the match with the Canadians, which was to have been shot simultaneously at Creedmoor and Montreal, on Friday, 15th, is postponed till August. The exact date will be announced in these columns in due time.

**AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—IRISH-AMERICAN CONTEST.**—We have received the following notice from this body, which we print for general information: Six competitions will be held at Creedmoor, on July 15, 18, 22, 29, and August 1 and 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. For the purpose of selecting a team to represent the Irish-American contest, under the following conditions: Open to all natives of the United States. Rifle—Any of American manufacture, and within the rules of the club. Position—Any without artificial rest. Distances—500, 900, and 1,000 yards. Rounds—Fifteen at 800 and 900, twenty at 1,000 yards. No sighting shots. The twelve making the highest aggregate scores in any four of the six competitions will be selected to form the team and reserve. The markers will be provided two days in each week, 7:30 to 9:30 A. M. The exclusive use of those selected as above, and each man will also be furnished with 100 rounds of ammunition per week. Further arrangements are also being made to facilitate their practice, and render it as little expensive as possible. For this reason all persons entering these competitions will be required to pledge themselves that should they be successful competitors they will practice as far as possible in such places and at such times as may be directed by the executive committee, and do all in their power to qualify for the match. The members of the club will also take notice that in future competitions for the Long Range Badge the number of competitors authorized to shoot at 1,000 yards, by virtue of making the highest aggregate scores at 800 and 900 yards will be twelve, instead of eight, as heretofore. Also, the competition for the Long Range Badge will be held Saturday, July 25, at 11 A. M. The members of the club are earnestly requested to co-operate with the committee in their endeavors to produce a team worthy of representing America in September next. Our opponents, already tried and experienced marksmen, are receiving in numerous ways the support and encouragement of their countrymen, and it will be absolutely necessary for the A. R. C. to make a vigorous effort to create a similar interest in the forthcoming contest among our own countrymen, if we would meet them on anything like even terms. It will devolve upon the club to provide means for the training of the team, the carrying on of the match, and the proper reception of our guests, and to this end it is desirable that each individual member should exert himself in any way in which he can make his influence available, and be particularly in the matter of raising funds. The day named for the contest is Saturday, September 26, 1874. Entries for the above matches may be made on the ground, or at the office of Fred. P. Fairbanks, Secretary, 194 Broadway.

**FIFTH INFANTRY AT CREEDMOOR.**—On Thursday last, as we went to press, this regiment opened the practice of the Second brigade at the targets at Creedmoor. The Fifth being a strong and popular regiment, the turnout, as was anticipated, was very creditable to the command, and called out the attendance of many friends. It is to be regretted that the discipline and instruction of the regiment fell short, as it did, of the credit due for the fine attendance. In the strictures which we make, with reluctance, upon the Fifth at Creedmoor, we are the more severe on account of the excellent past record of the regiment under its former commanders, and of the evident good material of which the rank and file is still composed. The faults at present visible in the Fifth are mainly owing to the great laxity of discipline permitted by the colonel, who often finds that the reins of authority, if let drop for any period of time, however short, are difficult to regain. Good nature is the only quality that the colonel of a militia regiment cannot possibly afford to exercise. One in the field, with all the appliances of military law and force at his command, stands in a very different position from the colonel of a regiment under our inadequate Military Code, in New York. The latter must keep his distance, or his command rapidly degenerates into a mob. We hope this will never be the case with the Fifth, for the credit of our German speaking population.

The regiment was promptly on time, as it always is, and took the 8:20 train to Creedmoor, with the fullest ranks yet shown there. Three hundred and seven men landed in front of the 200 yard range. As a matter of course, with the reputation of the Fifth as a German regiment, the lager beer sellers were on hand at the arrival of the train. Colonel Spencer, during the morning, kept these fellows at bay, in a very creditable manner. He also mingled mercy with justice, in a somewhat comical style, by ordering one glass of beer apiece for the command, received while standing at "place rest." Then he marched to the targets and went to work, the beer wagons being warned off.

The shooting that followed was poor, far below the average of the First brigade, as will be seen by the score. This result is due to exactly one thing, the total absence of proper instruction. In the whole command there did not seem to be a single person in uniform who knew anything about shooting or who could instruct. The newly appointed Acting Brigade Inspector of Musketry was Captain James Douglas, of the Eighty-fourth, and although he did his best, the results were very discouraging. This is a great pity, in a regiment like the Fifth, where the men are remarkably docile and anxious to learn. They ought to have proper teachers. If the brigade staff is not able to supply them, the division staff ought to furnish a competent member, for otherwise the rifle practice of the Second

brigade promises to become a mere farce. What it was in the Fifth, notoriously the best regiment in the brigade, may be judged of by the fact that only about one-fourth of the men shooting at 200 yards made enough marks to entitle them to go back to the 500 yard range. What it will be in the other regiments we tremble to anticipate. In the Fifth the highest score, with a single exception, made on the range, was only 14 out of 20 points at 200 yards or less than 30 per cent.

It was 1 P. M. before the 200 yard practice was over, from the large number of men present, and till that time no beer was allowed on the range. It was nearly 4 P. M. before the 500 yard practice began, and during that interval we arrived by the 2 o'clock train. We found matters looking decidedly loose. The two to three hours' interval had been industriously used, and the Fifth was happy. The larger part of the regiment was gathered around the restaurant on the other side of the railroad, and the beer was flowing in streams. The colonel and officers had their little feast in a room in another part of the restaurant, and most of them were infinitely happier than the men, over the bountiful supply of champagne furnished by the jolly colonel. The result was that when assembly was blown, at or near 4 o'clock, it was pretty tough work getting the regiment into shape. Any other but a German regiment would have been a mob of maincans, considering the beer already imbibed. The Fifth exhibited an amount of sobriety in the rank and file positively miraculous. It is a doubt in our mind whether enough beer is brewed in America to fuddle the whole regiment. With the officers the case is different. There is not only beer enough, but, as a rule, they took it in quantities ample to produce any amount of intoxication needful. Consequently, the buglers blew assembly till they were hoarse, some on the range, some at Bruer's restaurant, some while marching playfully down towards the railroad. After some time, we at the 500 yard range, listening to the pleasing variety of calls, discerned a column approaching from the railroad, which finally resolved itself into the mass of the Fifth, strongly resembling a flock of sheep, coming up the road to the range, with the colonel and staff acting as shepherds. The men were all as sober as judges, to appearance, but disposed to converse with considerable freedom, and wander at their own sweet will. Only one really drunken enlisted man was visible all day. But such a time as the Fifth had to get into line before the targets, we never have seen since the beginning of 1861 before Bull Run. To be plain, the officers, as a rule, seemed to be without energy or capacity, and the weakness of the good-natured colonel, as well as his incompetency to deal with a serious difficulty, were very painfully evident. As for the men, they were as docile and easily managed as all Germans. All they needed was officers.

What the shooting at 500 yards was, after this little interlude, may be imagined. A man who scores 8 or 9 at 200 yards, with clear head, is dreadfully apt to keep off the target altogether at 500, with plenty of beer to unsteady hand and eye. As we remarked at the commencement, the shooting was quite poor. One comfort, it was soon over, and the regiment marched back to wait for the train. Then came more lager, till the last barrel gave out. Finally, and here is the wonderful point of the Fifth, the regiment, in column of fours, broke from the right to march to the left, and executed the movement with as much precision, order, and silence as if they had just turned out fresh. In the train, on the way home, with crowded cars, there was not a single drunken man to be seen, but there was a very democratic mingling of officers and men, including the jolly colonel. German songs resounded from end to end of the train, but here the lager had its effect, for the singing was decidedly more remarkable for vigor than strict harmony. Arrived at Hunter's Point, the regiment became a mob on the passage to the ferry, but, five minutes later, was as orderly as ever. There was considerable ill humor at the James slip boat having stopped running, the regiment being compelled to cross at Thirty-fourth street, a long way from their armory. This showed either carelessness on the part of the officer arranging for the transportation, or else a very unaccommodating spirit in the railroad company, which receives such benefits from the establishment of Creedmoor; but Colonel Spencer had no cause to anathematize the innocent gate-keeper as vigorously as he did. On arrival in New York, the regiment was dismissed at the ferry, captains held responsible for muskets. Unless we much mistake, Colonel Spencer will regret this to the tune of some hundreds of dollars in lost guns, but that is his affair. To conclude, it is a great pity that such a very docile regiment should be so very poorly officered. We hope soon to see a change in strictness if not in men.

## BEST TWELVE SHOTS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sergeant Muller, Co. C.....	13	16	29
Sergeant Meyer, Co. D.....	18	8	26
Lieutenant Frame, Co. F.....	12	12	24
Private Antes, Co. F.....	14	9	23
Sergeant Fritz, Co. B.....	13	8	21
Private Schenck, Co. F.....	8	12	20
Sergeant Runde, Co. F.....	8	12	20
Captain Bruer, Co. F.....	14	6	20
Surgeon Williams.....	9	10	19
Private Friederich, Co. I.....	13	6	19
Captain Achumbach, Co. I.....	8	11	19
Private Lohmann, Co. K.....	11	8	19
Total.....	141	118	259

**TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION INFANTRY.**—This command, under Colonel Burger, marched from their armory in Brooklyn to Hunter's Point on Monday last, instead of following the usual plan of crossing to New York, and taking the boat, on the way to Creedmoor. The consequence was they missed the 8:20 train and had to take the 9:35. The bat-

talion turned out 213 men for the firing points at 200 yards, of whom only 61 went back to the 500 yard range. The wind was exceedingly puzzling, coming in gusts from the left, and exaggerating the natural drift of the bullet to the right to a degree hard to calculate or allow for. This, however, did not excuse the men for resting their pieces on the posts at the firing points as many did, the only objection coming from Brevet Colonel Denalow, the Fifth brigade rifle inspector, who had his hands full, trying to enforce the range rules. Colonel Denalow seemed to be the only officer in uniform on the ground who knew his business, and the rest were even worse than those of the Fifth. The truth is, and we regret to say it, the Twenty-eighth battalion is very little more than a mob, and a very dangerous kind of mob too. The firing was almost over when we arrived at the range, and there we were greeted with the sight of part of the men levelling over posts and chairs, while the other part were drinking at a table under the trees, and one man with delirium tremens was howling in the guard tent. The early closing of firing compelled a two hours' wait at the station for the 6:40 train. Here again, either the officer in charge of the transportation or the railroad company were much to blame. The 4:42 train passed through the station and left the battalion in cars on the other track, and the 6:40 train took up the same cars, two hours later. The two hours demoralized the battalion completely, and the officers made no effort that we saw to stop the trouble. General Dakin, the brigade commander, was on the ground, but not being in uniform took no notice of anything. This, we think was a decided mistake on his part, as the sudden exhibition of firmness from a superior officer, even in plain clothes, especially where a man of imposing personal appearance, as in General Dakin's case, will generally check disorder among soldiers of any sort. Colonel Burger had disappeared, the other field officers were both more or less drunk, the captains and lieutenants allowed men to fire off muskets loaded with ball cartridge, right under their very noses, and the garden of Bruer's restaurant resembled pandemonium. If this sort of thing is to take place every time a German regiment comes to Creedmoor, the sooner they are all, without exception, disbanded, the better for the credit of the National Guard. The only other remedy lies in the hands of division and brigade commanders. Under the militia laws every liquor seller within a mile of troops can be shut up, and unless this law is enforced, things will go on from bad to worse at Creedmoor, and the National Guard will suffer. We are authorized to say that the National Rifle Association, through their officers, intend to hold colonels responsible for the behavior of their commands, and that charges will probably be brought against Colonel Burger forthwith for neglect of duty in the premises. If any persons who were present during the riotous behavior of the Twenty-eighth will send their names to this office, they will confer a favor on the Association and on us. We append the score of the best twelve. How much was made off posts, we are unable to say:

Names.	Ranges, Yards.	Scores.	Total.
Lieutenant Treyez, Co. A....	200	4 4 0 2 4-14	29
Captain Himnicke, Co. C....	500	4 3 2 2 4-15	26
Captain Schwetzer, Co. G....	200	3 3 0 3 4-13	26
Lieutenant Miller, Co. C....	500	4 3 0 4 2-13	22
Private Hamm, Co. I.....	200	3 3 3 3 2-14	22
Private Wandt, Co. H.....	500	0 3 0 3 2-8	21
Private Hummel, Co. G.....	200	3 2 2 3 0-10	21
Private Erdmann, Co. A....	500	4 0 2 2 4-12	21
Corporal Throgade, Co. A....	200	3 2 2 3 2-12	21
Private Schenck, Co. G.....	500	2 3 4 0 0-9	20
Sergt. Hurtacheek, Co. G....	200	3 2 2 2 2-11	20
Lieutenant Mayer, Co. D....	500	2 3 0 2 2-9	19
	200	2 3 2 2 2-12	18
	500	0 0 2 2 3-7	18
	200	3 2 0 3 2-10	19
	500	2 0 2 4 3-9	19
	200	2 2 2 0 3-9	18
	500	3 0 4 2 0-9	18

**FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**—This command has a new head, Colonel Edward Gilon, recently commissioned. Judging from the style of his order assuming command, we should suppose that the new broom intends to sweep clean, and judging from what we saw on the Fourth of July there are many cobwebs that need brushing away in the regiment. Colonel Gilon says, July 9: "the undersigned having been commissioned colonel of the Fifty-fifth, hereby assumes command of the same. The headquarters of this command will be at the regimental armory, corner of Hall Place and Seventh street. All reports, returns, and official communications must be addressed and transmitted to the headquarters of the command, and in the event of prompt action being required the adjutant may be notified thereof at his office, 346 Broadway. Commandants of companies, with their first sergeants and company clerks (if any), will report in fatigue uniform to the adjutant at the armory, with all company books and records for inspection, on Thursday evening, July 16 inst., at 8 o'clock.

"The non-commissioned staff will report in fatigue to the adjutant at the same hour for instruction."

The last paragraph, if it applied to all the non-commissioned officers of the Fifty-fifth, would be still better. This regiment was once (when it was French) one of the smartest in the First division, and now it is very far behind the rest of the Third brigade in drill. We hope that the advent of a new colonel inaugurates a step ahead, for the Fifty-fifth has too proud a war record to be able to afford to degenerate from the standard of the rest of the brigade for



very long. We hope soon to see it as smart as when De Trobriand took it into Williamsburg fight, or when, still later, it faced the rout at Fair Oaks, the only unbroken regiment amid a mass of fugitives, and fighting single-handed a whole Rebel brigade. These are the sort of regiments that should be ashamed to be given the go-by in drill, by any others in the National Guard. It is time they waked up, and showed the home guards that veterans can drill as well as recruits.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment was ordered, July 10, to parade in fatigue uniform (blue) for drill and instruction, by wing, as follows: Companies A, G, and K (right wing), at Company A armory, Morrisania, on Thursday, July 16; Tuesday, August 4, and Tuesday, September 1; Companies B, C, D, E, F, and I (left wing), at the ball ground, Mt. Vernon, on Saturday, July 25; Saturday, August 15, and Saturday, September 5. All commissioned officers (except staff) and the non-commissioned staff of the regiment will report at all of these drills. The Field (dismounted) will report to the colonel on the above dates, at 4:25 p. m.; the non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the adjutant, at 4:20 p. m. Assembly at 4:30. Elections held in Company E, to replace Captain Hufnagel, resigned (re-elected but declined), and Lieutenants Miller and Bucher, resigned, resulted in the election of Captain John Coburn, late of the First Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Hagerman and Second Lieutenant Schwartz. Company E has a good team of officers now, and we hope to see a really fine, steady body of men properly handled at last. Without a single officer to urge them on, the men of this company have been the first in Mount Vernon to pay for their uniforms, according to agreement. We are sorry to say that some of the other companies, with officers, have not shown the same amount of self-respect, and this is the more discreditable on account of the very small sum, only \$2.65, on payment of which the men of the Twenty-seventh secure the handsomest uniform, taken all in all, now in the State service. The regimental contractor, Mr. John Boylan, has been so exceptionally prompt in furnishing the uniforms, that there is no excuse for individual companies to discredit their regiment by not paying their debts—virtually debts of honor. It would serve both officers and men right to be published as delinquent, and we hope that this course may be pursued by the commanding officer, if some companies we wot of do not change their tactics and pay their debts.

Company F, of New Rochelle, has elected for first lieutenant Mr. John Harmer (late of the Twenty-second, we believe) and Mr. Geo. T. Davis as second lieutenant. Lieutenant Davis was formerly an officer of Company D in the old Third, but resigned—possibly in disgust. Like many others, he comes back, finding the Twenty-seventh a somewhat different organization. Company F is looking up. The same men who once allowed their company to turn out with five men, now send at least fourteen files. Work it up, gentlemen. There is no reason why the Twenty-seventh should not end with an average of at least twenty-four files to each company.

**DELAYING DISCHARGES.**—A member of a well known city regiment asks us the following question on an abuse very common in the National Guard, and which needs correction very badly. He says:

Will you please inform me if a man is subject to fines for non-attendance at parades after the expiration of his term of service. My time expired on the 28th of April last; I received an order for the June parade of the First division. On the 15th of June I applied for my discharge, and have not yet received it. Since that time I have received two regimental and one division orders. Yours respectfully, "Two Twos."

This case comes under section 1, subd. 4, of the code, which exempts from duty every enlisted man who "has served seven years and been honorably discharged." "Two Twos" has served his term, and cannot get his discharge. Under section 254, it is made the duty of every captain to give a certificate of discharge in such cases. If he has not done so in this one he has neglected his plain duty, a matter unfortunately only too common in the National Guard. In the Regulars a man does not stay a single hour without his discharge unless from absolute necessity, such as being on a scout at the expiration of his time. It would be well if every man in the National Guard suffering from the same injustice would send in the name of the delinquent officer and the circumstances to us. A few publications of names might check this too general laxity. At the same time, section 253 forbids the granting of a discharge unless all State property is turned over or satisfactorily accounted for. That is the only possible excuse for delay in granting a discharge from the National Guard in time of peace. We know many instances where officers neglect their plain duty on plea of having "no blanks." This "no blanks" cry, covers up an ocean of laziness and incompetency in the National Guard. While every officer has (or ought to have) a Code, it is no excuse. On pp. 107-8 are found the forms of certificates for the captain to sign, and on p. 113 (Form 22) is the full discharge. Let "Two Twos" try writing out his own discharge from these forms, and then take it to the proper officers to sign. Possibly they may not be too lazy to sign their names if he will do all the work.

As for duty, "Two Twos" is not equitably liable for duty, but the Code is silent as to liability for fines in a similar case. Probably it was not thought possible. An officer who neglects his returns and discharges on the mere plea of want of blanks is not fit to be in the National Guard. He had better join the Mulligan Guard, or the nearest target company. A National Guard officer must expect to sacrifice time for his profession.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment will assemble at the city armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, in full-dress

uniform (white gloves and trousers), for the purpose of participating in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new armory, corner of Hanson Place and Flatbush avenue, on Thursday, July 23. Line to be formed on Henry street, right resting on Clark street, at 4:30 p. m., sharp. Field and staff (dismounted) report to the regimental commander at 4:45 p. m. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps report to the adjutant at the hour named for assembly. Ex-members of the regiment are invited to meet at the armory at 4:15 p. m. (where they will be furnished with an appropriate badge) for the purpose of uniting with the active members of the command on the occasion of this parade.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—A meeting of the veterans of Company E, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, was held Thursday, July 3, at the Highland House, Elliot Square, Roxbury. A company organization was formed, with the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Captain Edwin R. Frost; Vice-President, George White; Secretary, Lieutenant M. R. Walsh. The following gentlemen were appointed as a standing committee: Frank E. Trask, Lieutenant Edwin R. Jenness, Joseph S. Donnell, David A. Nason, and Henry M. Hadley. The business of the meeting was pleasantly interspersed with reminiscences of Army life, and every indication was given of a good rally of the boys on the occasion of the annual picnic, which will be held at Downers' Landing, on July 17.

The dates of the encampment of the Massachusetts militia are as follows: First brigade, General Burrell, August 18; Second brigade, General Pierson, August 25; Third brigade, General Chamberlain, September 8. The brigades will encamp for five days at the State grounds, Framingham. The independent companies of cadets will encamp as follows: First company of Cadets, July 21, at Nahant; Second company of Cadets, August 18, at Magnolia.

**PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.**—By General Orders No. 2, from the Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, June 30, 1874, the State forces are thus reorganized, and the following is prescribed as the territorial limits and composition of divisions, and the general officers assigned thereto:

First division, Philadelphia, Major-General Charles M. Prevost; Second division, Montgomery Bucks, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton, Major-General William J. Bolton; Third division, Luzerne, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Columbia and Sullivan, Major-General E. S. Osborne; Fourth division, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and York, Major-General J. K. Sigfried; Fifth division, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair, Fulton, Bedford, Cambria, (east), Clearfield, Centre and Lycoming, Major-General James A. Beaver; Sixth division, Allegheny, Major-General A. L. Pearson; Seventh division, Crawford, Venango, Erie, Warren, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Clarion, Elk, McKean and Forest, Major-General H. S. Hulckoper; Eighth division, Westmoreland, Washington, Greene, Fayette and Somerset, Major-General T. F. Gallagher; Ninth division, Armstrong, Jefferson, Indiana, Cambria (west) and Butler, Major-General Harry White; Tenth division, Chester, Delaware and Lancaster, Major-General John K. Dobson.

In divisions, where regimental organizations do not now exist, they are formed, and the companies assigned thereto.

In all organizations of four or five companies, division commanders are authorized and directed to hold an election for a major; six or seven companies for a lieutenant colonel and major, and eight companies for a full field. Organizations of less than eight companies will be entitled to an adjutant, quartermaster and assistant surgeon; all others to the full staff as is now prescribed by law. The following-named general and staff officers, having become supernumerary by reason of the re-arrangement of the military divisions, as authorized by the fourth section of the act approved May 14, 1874, are honorably discharged, their services being no longer required:

#### FIFTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wesley Aul, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Eggle, surgeon-in-chief; Major Elias R. Light, quartermaster; Major H. C. Demming, judge advocate; Major J. Heister McKnight, paymaster; Major M. D. Detrick, aide-de-camp; Major John T. Ensminger, aide-de-camp; Major Wm. J. Torrington, aide-de-camp; Major Henry Beckhardt, aide-de-camp; Major George W. Small, aide-de-camp; Major S. Cameron Burnside, aide-de-camp; Major Joseph V. Elastine, aide-de-camp; Major Joshua W. Gross, aide-de-camp; Major George W. Grant, aide-de-camp.

#### SEVENTH DIVISION.

Major-General James L. Selfridge; Lieutenant-Colonel Owen A. Luckenbach, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. D. Luckenbach, inspector; Major Howard J. Reeder, judge advocate; Major Robert A. Abbott, aide-de-camp; Major David J. Godshalk, aide-de-camp.

#### EIGHTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leander M. Morton, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Caldwell, inspector; Major George B. Cadwallader, quartermaster; Major J. M. John, commissary; Major J. Merrill Linn, judge advocate; Major Wm. R. Foster, aide-de-camp; Major W. O. Kapp, aide-de-camp.

#### TENTH DIVISION.

Major-General Wm. H. Jessup; Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel W. Searle, assistant adjutant-general; Major Charles M. Read, quartermaster; Major Hunting C. Jessup, judge advocate.

#### ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Major-General Jesse Merrill; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson C. Kress, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel James Corcoran, inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Schneider, surgeon-in-chief; Major J. C. Johnson, judge advocate; Major Louis A. Scott, aide-de-camp; Major M. S. Fredericks, aide-de-camp; Major S. W. Starkweather, aide-de-camp.

#### TWELFTH DIVISION.

Major-General Thomas L. Kane; Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson L. Brown, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Freeman, inspector; Major John C. Backus, judge advocate; Major J. K. Hailey, aide-de-camp.

#### THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Major-General Robert C. Cox; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Willoughby, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Romanzo C. Bailey, inspector; Major Jacob Lorah, quartermaster; Major John B. Cox, paymaster; Major Richard M. Keeney, aide-de-camp.

#### FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

Major-General Theodore M. Gowan; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel G. Lane, surgeon-in-chief; Major Stephen W. Hays, judge advocate; Major Wm. M. Lenagan, aide-de-camp.

#### SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Major-General D. Stewart Elliott; Lieutenant-Colonel Isaiah Conley, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Isaiah H. Rawlins, inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Miller, surgeon-in-chief; Major J. C. Hawman, quartermaster; Major J. C. Akers, commissary; Major Jol. R. Gardiner, judge advocate; Major James Pott, paymaster; Major George E. Sially, aide-de-camp; Major M. D. Barnsdollar, aide-de-camp; Major A. C. Davis, aide-de-camp; Major J. W. Smith, Jr., aide-de-camp; Major E. W. Cook, aide-de-camp; Major J. H. Sparks, aide-de-camp; Major Harry A. Miller, aide-de-camp.

#### NINETEENTH DIVISION.

Major-General Jacob S. Winans; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles K. Chamberlain, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Noble, inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. C. Burlock, surgeon-in-chief; Major Gilbert L. Eberhart, commissary; Major Thomas Henry, judge advocate; Major Harry Watson, paymaster; Major Thomas J. Marshall, aide-de-camp; Major Abner Laycock, aide-de-camp.

The above order is a step in the right direction. Pennsylvania has for a long time enjoyed the distinction of having about the most disorganized militia on the Atlantic coast. With the reduction from nine to ten divisions to ten, a great deal of useless snarl is lopped off, and, with the dropping of the independent company as an unit, and the substitution of the battalion therefor, the Pennsylvania State forces are moving toward the right goal. Let the State further reduce its divisions to three or four, as New York has done, sooner or later, and there will be something like real work done. In time we may even hope for an efficient militia in every State.

**MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD.**—By General Orders No. 2, Adjutant-General's Office, Detroit, July 6, the First and Second regiments Michigan State troops were formed, composed of the following companies:

#### FIRST REGIMENT.

Company A (Detroit Light Guard), Detroit; Company B (Porter Zouaves), Ann Arbor; Company C (National Guard), Detroit; Company D (Adrian Light Guard), Adrian; Company E (Tecumseh Zouaves, Tecumseh); Company F (Monroe Light Guard), Monroe; Company G (Hudson Light Guard), Hudson; Company H (Ypsilanti Light Guard), Ypsilanti.

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

Company A (Coldwater Light Guard), Coldwater; Company B (Flint Union Blues), Flint; Company C (Grand Rapids Guard), Grand Rapids; Company D (Kalamazoo Light Guard), Kalamazoo; Company E (Penzance), Bay City; Company F (East Saginaw Rifles), East Saginaw; Company G (Fort Huron Guard), Port Huron; Company H (Marquette Company), Marquette.

The field officers of the regiment are appointed, to rank in the order named: First regiment—William H. Withington, of Jackson, colonel, with headquarters of regiment at Jackson; James D. Hinchley (captain Adrian Light Guard), lieutenant-colonel; David F. Fox (captain Detroit Light Guard), major. Second regiment—Israel C. Smith (captain Grand Rapids Guard), colonel, with headquarters of regiment at Grand Rapids; John D. Sumner (captain Kalamazoo Light Guard), lieutenant-colonel; Geo. H. Turner (captain Coldwater Light Guard), major.

We are glad to notice from this order that militia matters are stirring out West, as well as on our own coast.

**CANADIAN MILITIA.**—The military camps for the annual drill at Ottawa, Kingston, Coburg, and Niagara were broken up July 4, and the volunteers have returned to their homes. Between 14,000 and 16,000 men have passed through exercises. About as many more will drill and camp out in the fall, either at corps headquarters or in camp.

The Canadian Wimbledon team has gone to the Altamont Ranges, where new targets are set up. Captain Midway, Secretary of the Canadian National Rifle Association, is looking to the necessary arrangements for their reception at Wimbledon, where matches have commenced.

The Montreal Rifle Club have sent a challenge to the National Rifle Association to shoot a simultaneous match with military rifles, the Canadians to shoot at Montreal, the riflemen of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. The challenge has been accepted, and next Saturday fixed for the time of shooting. The distance will be 303, 500, and 600 yards.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York, during the month of June, 1874:

Fifth Division—Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Southard, inspector of rifle practice. Sixth Division—Col. R. M. Richardson, A. A. G.; Col. J. D. Hawley, inspector; Col. J. C. Carmichael, engineer; Col. W. R. Chamberlain, judge advocate; Lieut. Col. Geo. N. Crouse, C. S.; Maj. Frank Wood, A. D. C.; Maj. G. W. Lowe, A. D. C. Fifth Brigade—Maj. Wm. F. Swain, surgeon. Ninth Brigade—Capt. Jno. D. Brooks, C. S. Tenth Brigade—Capt. W. L. Sanders, inspector of rifle practice; First Lieut. C. E. Buikley, A. D. C. Nineteenth Brigade—Capt. W. J. Maine, Q. M. Twentieth Brigade—Lieut. Col. J. J. Shepherd, A. A. G.; Maj. Reuben Robie, judge advocate; Maj. C. H. Wombough, inspector; Capt. Fred B. Brown, Q. M.; Capt. G. W. Pratt, A. D. C. Eighth Cavalry—Henry Fischer, captain; Lorenzo Wagner, second lieutenant; Jno. H. Prehn, second lieutenant; Frederick Von Axte, second lieutenant; Phillip Lanzenberger, second lieutenant.

Battery B, First Division—Martin Lotz, second lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry—George Theiss, second lieutenant.

Seventh Infantry—E. L. Nicol, second lieutenant.

Eighth Infantry—Daniel Zeigler, first lieutenant; Joseph S. Hart, captain.

Tenth Infantry—Jno. Casey, second lieutenant; Alexander C. Strathdee, first lieutenant.

Thirteenth Infantry—John H. Tienken, second lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battalion—Capt. Henry Von Deilen, A. C. S.

Sixteenth Battalion—G. W. Robertson, lieutenant-colonel; William McFarlane, major.

Twenty-first Infantry—Jas. C. Beecher, chaplain.

Twenty-third Infantry—P. Aug. Hardy, first lieutenant; Frank G. Richardson, second lieutenant.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Frank Frohlich, captain; John Diehl, first lieutenant; August Volmar, second lieutenant.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Charles J. Chastell, captain.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Peter F. Steffen, chaplain. U. S. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Edward Gilson, colonel; John Bayer, second lieutenant.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—Charles C. Conklin, major; George Cartwright, captain; John C. Major, first lieutenant.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

First Division—J. H. Liebenau, colonel and inspector, June 8.

Nineteenth Brigade—Nathan P. Wheeler, major and engineer, June 8.

Twentieth Brigade—Wm. Rumsey, major and inspector, June 30; D. W. Knight, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, June 30; H. Sherwood, major and judge advocate, June 30.

Washington Gray Troops—Daniel D. Wylie, captain, June 30.

Forty-fourth Battalion—W. W. Collins, first lieutenant, June 30.

Ninth Infantry—James Slater, captain, June 30.

Tenth Infantry—John A. Ramsey, captain, June 29.

Twenty-first Infantry—Samuel Speedling, captain, June 16; J. Reynolds Adriance, first lieutenant and quartermaster, June 16.

Twenty-second Infantry—Jos. W. Congdon, captain, June 19.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—F. Schifferdecker, captain, June 23.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Wm. J. Berline, first lieutenant, June 27; Bernard Kirchhoff, second lieutenant, June 27.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Edward Laurence second lieutenant, June 27.

Fifty-first Infantry—Fred Schuck, first lieutenant, June 31.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Rob. W. Voas, first lieutenant, June 31.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—G. Macintosh, first lieutenant, June 19.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

**TENDERS** will shortly be invited by the Russian Government for the construction of the proposed new canal which is to connect St. Petersburg with the sea. The contract will, however, be given to no one who has not before executed similar work.

The latest monthly report of the *Bureau Veritas* gives the following list of maritime disasters for the month of April, 1874:—Sailing vessels lost, 236, viz.—93 English, 29 Norwegian, 27 French, 25 German, 24 American, 8 Dutch, 6 Italian, 6 Swedish, 3 Austrian, 3 Danish, 3 Spanish, 3 Russian, 2 Greek, 1 Brazilian, 1 Portuguese, and 2 nationality unknown. In this number are included 30 sailing vessels reported missing. Steamers lost, 23, viz.—15 English, 1 German, 1 American, 1 Spanish, 1 French, 1 Dutch, 1 Italian, 1 Norwegian, and 1 Swedish. In this number are included 5 steamers reported missing.

The Committee of Inquiry into the contracts tendered and accepted during the late war between France and Germany have made a report which will occupy two large volumes, and will no doubt reveal a sad tale of jobbery and corruption. The Committee appear to have sanctioned the payment of about \$200,000,000, and to have ordered the recovery of about \$7,500,000. Some of the most shameful contracts have already been brought under the notice of the National Assembly, and have proved under what unfair conditions the French soldiers who fought during the second period of the war, were pitted against their well-organised adversaries. All their necessities were rotten, their boots unfit to stand a day's march in the winter; and it is related that some of the rifles served out were so defective, that they required three men to load them. The same Committee has inquired into the condition of the French Armies, and it appears that a sum of about \$375,000,000 will be required to set them on a proper footing, and render them capable of supplying the French Army of the future with the proper materials for war.

The following are the statistics of crime and punishment in the British Army for the year ending 31st December, 1872: There were held, at home and abroad, 14,290 court-martials; viz., 99 general, 7532 garrison and district, and 6659 regimental and detachment, being in the proportion of 78 court-martials per 1000 effectives. The actual proportion per 1000 of men tried was less, as some were arraigned twice to four times each. The number of men tried was only 13,024. Two court-martials were quashed, and the sentences of six others were not confirmed. The total number of minor punishments inflicted by commanding officers, at home and abroad, including fines for drunkenness, was 249,179, or 1405 punishments per 1000 effective. This proportion, it should be observed, is also greatly in excess of the proportion per 1000 of men actually punished, owing to the fact of many having received more than one punishment in the course of the year—thus, only 26,111 men were fined for drunkenness, although the number of fines amounted to 51,501 out of the whole 249,179 punishments inflicted. The total number of desertions from all arms was 5861, or 32 per 1000 effective.

A bold and splendid project, says the *London Iron* and one the successful accomplishment of which would bring enough of the glory it loves to satisfy even *la grande nation*, has been laid before the Geographical Society of France, and approved by that learned fraternity. It is no less than to add another sea to the oldest continent by admitting the waters of the Mediterranean to a series of depressions, partially filled with fresh water, in the south of the French colony of Algeria. These lakes, locally named chotts, run dry at certain periods of the year. But a chain of them, the first of which is only separated from the Mediterranean by sandy downs, extends as far as Biskra, to the south of Constantine. The last of the chain being twenty-seven metres below the level of the sea, it is thought feasible, by cutting through the sand above the first chott, to admit the waters of the Mediterranean to this series of lakes, and thus form a salt-water lake at the southern extremity of the chain, important enough to admit of the creation of seaports. "From these advanced posts," says the author of the report on this scheme, "we should watch the nomadic tribes of the south. The numerous and rich oases of the Souf and the Oued, now only nominally subject to us, would fall completely into our power. Our colonisation would extend to the south of Constantine as surely as it is established on the Mediterranean coast."

The manufacture of Gatlings in England, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is slowly progressing, thirty having been already completed, and the greater part issued for Naval Service, twelve of which are of the 0.65-inch calibre, and eighteen of 0.45 inch, whilst twelve only of the smaller nature have been completed for land service, it being contemplated to employ these latter ones for short flank defences in fortresses and to arm *caponnières*. A series of twelve wrought-iron carriages for the Naval Gatlings has just been completed in the Carriage Department of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, they being designed for use as deck gun-carriages, and also for firing into the "tops" of a man-of-war, or into the bulwarks of a gun-boat to repel boarders; the bed in which the gun rests having a large gun-

metal swivel beneath, fitting into a socket in the frame of the carriage, and capable of being withdrawn and placed in a corresponding socket, occupying either of the positions alluded to. The effective range of the 0.45-inch Gatling is apparently limited to 1,200 yards. After that the shooting becomes wild. The 0.65-inch gun has an effective range of 1,500 yards. Up to these points the number of hits is most satisfactory, the extreme range in each instance giving, for the 0.65-inch Gatling 36 hits out of a drum of 50 cartridges, and for the 0.45 inch Gatling 67 hits out of a drum of 100 cartridges. A comparison of the 16 and 9 pounder field guns with the 0.45 inch Gatling at 1000 yards range furnished the following results:—Ten rounds of shrapnel shell from the 16-pounder gave 1,033 hits, ten rounds of the same shell from the 9-pounder 501 hits, whilst the Gatling with 480 cartridges made only 115 hits. But it was subsequently discovered that in these latter experiments very indifferent Gatling ammunition had been accidentally used. The Gatling compared, therefore, not by any means unfavorably with the field guns employed.

Those zealous reformers, says the *London Globe*, who would reduce the British army without regard to other considerations than economy, appear to have their counterparts in the United States. Lately certain American legislators have raised an outcry that a regular army numbering barely 30,000 of all ranks is more than sufficient for the military requirements of the Republic. Fault is chiefly found because the number of officers borne on the rolls appears disproportionate to the numerical strength of battalions. The reason for this disproportion is that the military system of the United States involves the necessity of preserving regimental *cadres* during peace, in order that the strength of the army might be rapidly augmented at the outbreak of hostilities. This necessity became painfully evident at the commencement of the late civil war, when, although any number of recruits for the ranks could readily be obtained, no properly qualified officers were forthcoming. It is only by keeping up the number of officers to full strength during peace that armies can be rapidly placed on a war footing. Even this system is not so efficient as the maintenance of a large standing army, perfectly drilled and equipped, and ready for war at a short notice. But it effects great saving of expense, by permitting large reductions of the establishments during peace. Considering the vast extent of territory included in the United States, it seems questionable whether the American army is not rather below than above the proper peace establishment. Not long ago General Sherman, after inspecting the chief armies of Europe, declared that any reduction of the military establishments of the United States would be attended with danger, owing to the untrustworthy character of raw recruits in any emergency. Probably the opinion of this eminent authority will not carry much weight with those economists at any price who can only see that total disbandment of the American army would save expense.

The *Borsenzeitung*, of Berlin, observes that nearly all the European States have now reorganised their armies since the Franco-German war, and that although the principle of general liability to military service has been introduced in all the principal countries of Europe except England, Germany still maintains her position as the first European military Power. The writer attributes this to the fact that, with the exception of Austria, where the period of service in the regular army has since 1867 been three years only, the other Powers keep their soldiers under the colors much longer than the Germans do, and consequently have to raise a relatively smaller number of recruits in each year. In Germany the standing army numbers 401,659 men, and the yearly levy of recruits 145,500 men. In France, where the period of active service is five years, the yearly contingent of recruits is fixed at 150,000 men; but the number actually required has only amounted for the present year—the first under the new military law—to 95,155 men, the standing Army consisting of 442,000 men. The remaining 54,845 men are to be called in on July 1, and they will be trained in separate detachments, there being no room for them in the regular Army. In Russia the period of active service is six years. The peace establishment is 720,000 men, or rather 628,000, if the irregular troops in Asia be deducted; and the number of troops who can be trained yearly is at most from 120,000 to 130,000. The standing Army in Austria consists of 256,900 men, and the annual contingent of recruits is 80,000; while in Italy a little over 60,000 recruits are taken yearly for the standing Army of 158,000 men. In Germany, on the other hand, the period of active service in two-thirds of the Infantry and Artillery has, without any sacrifice of military efficiency, been practically reduced to two years, and this explains her great superiority over all other States as regards the annual contingent of recruits. Even Russia, notwithstanding her adoption of general military service, her population of 71,195,405, her standing Army of 720,000 men, and her annual military budget of 144,000,000 thalers, is unable to surpass Germany in this respect, although the latter Power has a population of only 41,058,139, an Army of 401,659 men, and an annual military budget of 94,000,000 thalers.

ALLUDING to "A Short Course on Electricity and Torpedoes, with Appendix, by Commander J. Fisher, R.N.," the *London Iron* says, "This is an Admiralty 'mare's nest,' kept very 'confidentially' under lock and key, but, being in a glass case, we have been favored with a sight of it, though we do not belong to the 'Horse Marines.' It consists of an elementary course of electricity, culled from the ordinary manuals, and taught to the foremost seamen in H.M.'s ship *Vernon*, a school ship attached to the gunnery instruction ship *Excellent* at Portsmouth; together with gleanings on torpedoes from the Royal Engineers, and the Woolwich Laboratory, and from Barnes' 'Torpedo Warfare,' etc. The original part of the work, to which it probably owes its 'confidential,' consists of detailed instruction for bunging up a rum cask, when gunpowder is substituted for strong liquors, and for anchoring it in positions where there is no current and no rise and fall of the tide. The naval torpedoes described are chiefly the Harvey, the outrigger, and the fish, of neither of which have the instructors of the school ships any practical experience by the Lake of Porchester and the waters of Spithead, when smooth and placid. To make amends for this inexperience of the use of naval torpedoes, attention is devoted to military submarine mining, and attempts made to do with rougher means the work of the Royal Engineers. Counter-mining is also theoretically taught, and means are devised for steering boats from a limited distance by means of electricity which, in the absence of foes and of cross currents, might in fine weather be useful. An unlimited belief in mystery and electricity, both being unknown elements in the eyes of seamen, pervades the school and the school book, from neither of which is anything to be learnt by those who have read Colonel Stotherd's 'confidential' book on 'Submarine Mines,' and Barnes' 'Torpedo Warfare,' always excepting the wonderful rum cask. It is as a sample of 'confidential' ignorance—mystery being substituted for experimental knowledge—that this very elementary book of some 400 pages is chiefly noteworthy. Electricity is not a secret which is the peculiar property of the Admiralty; whilst the use of torpedoes must be learnt and practised, under conditions analogous to actual warfare, before the speculations of a clever young officer thereon can be worthy their lordships' confidence, much less their seal of mystery."

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the age, nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

MORRIS-REESE.—In Denver, C. T., June 22nd, by the Rev. Dr. Reese, Chaplain U. S. A., Major LOUIS T. MORRIS, 8th Cavalry, U. S. A., to Miss S. FANNIE REESE, of Fort Wallace, Ks., daughter of the officiating minister.

NILES-RICHARDS.—At Chambersburg, Penn., on July 7th, by the Rev. J. Agnew Crawford, MANSON NILES to MARY GREGG, daughter of the late Dr. J. Cautin Richards, of Chambersburg.

WORDEN-RYAN.—At Fort Shaw, Montana, July 2nd, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Lieut. W. J. Reed, Lieutenant CHAS. A. WORDEN, 7th U. S. Infantry, to MARY LOUISE RYAN, daughter of Hon. Jas. T. Ryan, of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.

WOODRUFF-DUFF.—At Fort Shaw, Montana, July 2nd, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Lieut. W. J. Reed, Lieutenant CHAS. A. WOODRUFF, 7th U. S. Infantry, to LOUISE VIRGINIA DUFF, daughter of James R. Duff, of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Ordinary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

CARR.—On June 30th, at the residence of his grand parents, in St. Louis, Mo., FRANK A. CARR, aged one year and two months, son of Mary and Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army.

DAVIS.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., July 6th, ALEXANDER MCCOOK DAVIS, an infant child of Major Chas. L. and Sarah G. Davis.

DAVIS.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., July 6th, SARAH G. DAVIS, wife of Major Chas. L. Davis, U. S. A., and adopted daughter of the late Judge E. B. Morehouse, of Cooperstown.

(From Freeman's Journal, Cooperstown, July 9th.)

## OBITUARY.

CAME HOME TO DIE.—The *Journal* of last week mentioned the arrival here of Major C. Davis and wife—the latter in ill health.—In coming on from a remote army post in Texas, she was obliged to travel for twenty days in an ambulance, and being in feeble health when she started, the fatigue was severely felt; but she had a natural and yearning desire to once more see the green hills and breathe the invigorating air of her old home in Oswego. Her changed and emaciated appearance shocked her friends here, but still hopes were entertained that she might recuperate her strength, having naturally buoyant spirits and a cheerful temperament. These hopes were however quickly blasted. On Monday last she was prematurely confined; the child living but an hour or two; and the same night the mother also died.

SARAH G. MOREHOUSE was the daughter of Washington Beebe, whose wife was a Miss Fuller. Her aunt, the gifted and accomplished Mrs. Judge Morehouse, having no children of her own, asked for and received for adoption as her own the bright-eyed and vivacious little Sarah, and with her, whose name she took, she continued to live until her marriage in 1867. She was a young school girl when we came here to reside—and as a maiden, wife and mother we knew her intimately through-out the rest of her life, and felt for her a sincere attachment. She was cultivated in mind, sprightly in manner, vivacious and interesting in conversation, and generous in her impulses. Her occasional letters to the writer and his wife were always truly clever and sparkling, a reflex of her own nature. Her peculiarly sad death is mourned by many friends here, who knew and loved her.

And now those three cousins—all bright and lovely and interesting girls, who did so much to grace and adorn the society of Cooperstown ten or fifteen years ago—KATE BARNOW, KATE WORTHINGTON, SARAH MOREHOUSE—sweetly sleep, not far apart, in our beautiful Lakewood Cemetery. Those who enjoyed their pure love and friendship in their glad young lives, will look back to past companionship with pleasure, even while saddened by the thought of their early departure.



## THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

*Preparing for the Erection of a Monster Building—A Loan on the System of Premium Bonds.*

The following is an account, taken from the *World*, of the work which the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York has in hand:

Active operations are about to be set on foot by the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York for the purpose of raising funds to erect the buildings and carry out the enterprises of the company. The company was chartered April 21, 1870, with permission to purchase real estate, erect a building or buildings for an industrial exhibition, and issue bonds. The charter has since been amended by an extension of the time and the grant of additional rights and facilities. It is the plan of the company to raise a loan secured by a first mortgage on its property, at a low rate of interest by direct application to the floating capital in the hands of the people. This it proposes to effect by placing the loan in small amounts without recourse to the ordinary methods of raising money by appeal to capitalists. The principal advantage granted to it under the acts amendatory of its charter is conferred by an amendment passed April 29, 1874, enabling it to issue what are called "premium bonds" to the amount of \$20,000,000 with such rights and privileges as may be determined on by the company. Under the original charter land has been already secured occupying a square of eight city blocks from Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, making a plot of 1,000 feet square. A clause in the charter virtually gives the company, without compensation, all the streets and avenues included within this magnificent property, by permitting the company to build over them, thus adding to its land 250,000 square feet of the most valuable territory in the city. The grant relieves it from assessments for streets and avenues, except along its outer edge. As its eastern edge fronts on Fourth avenue, its railroad facilities are unequalled and a special depot is to be erected for its accommodation at 129th street, obviously quite as much for the interests of the adjacent railroad lines as for those of the Exhibition Company. In its position, near the upper end of the park, resting upon the railroad as a base, near land already secured by a steamship company in anticipation of the water-front which the Hell Gate improvements will bring to the East River, almost in the territorial centre of the Island, and destined to be near the middle of a populous "East side" which will dwarf the present district of the city into insignificance, the land is peculiarly well adapted for the purposes of the company. It has been obtained for \$1,500,000, one-sixth of the purchase money having been, it is said, paid in. On this land it is proposed to erect the largest building ever used for monster fairs and expositions. As it will occupy the whole block, it will have a front on each face of 1,000 feet, and will be seven stories high, in all 150 feet of elevation, with a tower at each corner 200 feet high. The building will be in the form of a hollow square, each side of the square being 250 feet deep, leaving an open space in the centre in which an iron tower 700 feet high will be erected at a cost of \$750,000. The tower is to be connected by iron bridges with the hollow square around it, and the whole will be thus essentially one building. The internal arrangements of the building are not yet planned, nor are the minor details of its front and general appearance, but the main outlines of the plan are enough to show its magnitude, and a building with nearly 4,500,000 square feet of flooring will afford room enough for all the halls and exhibition-rooms which the most extensive display or meeting would require. In one respect as regards its building, and only in one, the company is limited. The building must be fire-proof, and the materials will accordingly be brick and iron. As the building will need little or no cellaring, a saving will be made by expending only about \$200,000 in excavating and levelling, instead of \$2,000,000, the sum which would be needed if the whole space were put into shape for dwelling-houses.

To erect buildings of this character of the cheapest materials which will give permanence is sure to cost not less than the sum already mentioned. To raise it the corporation issue a loan secured by a trust deed on its property. Under the ordinary method such a loan would be issued in the form of bonds of \$100 or \$1,000 each, whose interest would be

guaranteed by a lien on the property or the income of the company, or both. In this case the purchaser would buy the bonds without anticipating the redemption of the principal, and depending for his interest on the success of the enterprise. By reducing the rate of interest, by distributing the dividends in the shape of large prizes, and by redeeming the whole of the principal in fifty years, which is the system under which the bonds of the company are issued, the return of the principal is, it is claimed, secured to every one, as well as a small interest, while each bondholder has the possibility of a return of many hundred per cent. This system of premium bonds, which has all the seductiveness of a lottery, is new in this country, but it has been used in Europe to float government loans to the extent of \$600,000,000, about a fifth of the debt of the United States, and in loans raised by cities, railroads and private enterprises to an equal extent. Under this method the bonds are in the first place at so low a figure, sometimes less than \$5, that their distribution among a large number of persons is gained, a result which unlocks a large store of the floating capital and currency in the hands of the people. The whole number of shares is divided into series, and each year a certain number of these series are redeemed, the holders receiving their principal entire, plus and interest on the whole loan during that year. If this interest were simply distributed evenly to the whole number of shares redeemed the result to all would amount simply to receiving the interest for the whole number of shares in a lump. To avoid this and add not so much an element of luck as a possibility of the same success hoped for in any speculation, a part of the shares receive nearly the whole of the lumped interest, while the rest receive the principal with a much smaller addition. It should be said that the interest which is lost by those who get their money back in the closing year is equalized by making the prizes increase in value. The proposed loan of the Industrial Exhibition Company is for \$20,000,000, and with the bonds at \$20 apiece, there are 1,000,000 bonds. These are divided into 10,000 series of 100 bonds each. In the fifty years which the bonds have to run, from 1874 to 1923, a certain number of series are allotted to each year, beginning with 50 for 1874, 100 for nine years after, then 150 for ten years, then 200 for twenty years; 300 for five years, 400 for four years, and 450 all that are left on the fiftieth year; the number of bonds redeemed increasing as the funds and resources of the company increase year by year. The distribution of interest is effected in this way: Each year there are four drawings in which, where 100 series are redeemed, ten series are drawn in January, forty in April, ten in July, and forty in October. In January of 1875, for instance, ten series are drawn; the entire amount of interest ready to be distributed is \$150,000; it is divided into one share of \$100,000, which will fall to a single bond, and the remainder as follows: One bond for \$10,000, one for \$5,000, one for \$3,000, one for \$1,000, ten bonds for \$500, ten for \$200, twenty-seven for \$100, forty-eight for \$50, and 900 for \$21. Of the 1,000 bonds which take part in this distribution of profits, 900 receive the principal and a small interest, about 5 per cent.; the rest receive larger profits, ranging up to a fortune for an investment of \$20. The interest distributed in this manner increases each decade, and in the last drawing in October the amount distributed to the last batch of 10,000 bonds which then remain is \$530,000, the great majority receiving \$40 apiece, or double the usual investment. In fifty years, in this way, the company pays out \$48,000,000 for its original loan of \$20,000,000. This seems an enormous premium, but the interest on the original sum at 5 per cent. would be \$50,000,000 at simple interest. In most business speculations the capital is absolutely risked, and every penny may be swallowed up without profit. Here, it is claimed by the company, every dollar is secured, and a small interest being retained the remainder is exchanged for the possibility of a successful speculation. Not only is the bond made ultimately as good as its face and better, but the company say they are ready at any time to take the bonds in payment for rent and the rest of the income of the exhibition building. It has been found that a loan of this character always appreciates. *Anlebens loase*, as they are called when once placed, nearly always stand above par. The value of such a bond grows year by year, and the few remaining bonds of a loan of 6,500,000 florins placed by Hesse-Darmstadt in 1825, which has only a year or two to

run, are held now at a premium of 226 per cent. Out of some twenty-four loans which have been negotiated by governments in this way but one sells below par, and that is not entirely placed. These loans are negotiated by the first banking-houses in Europe—Rothschilds, Bethman, Erlanger and others. In determining on this mode of raising a loan for the company the directors took the best legal advice in the matter, and the answer given was that this did not come under the statutes covering lotteries; but in order to meet every objection, the bill permitting the issue of these bonds has a clause repealing all laws to the contrary so far as they relate to this company. To meet the redemption and payment of its bonds, the company will need an annual income of \$600,000 for the first ten years, and the estimated over expenses are \$2,500,000, with an additional advantage derived from the fact that the depression in the iron and building trades will materially lessen the cost of putting up the buildings. The buildings will be finished by January 1, 1879, and the bonds will be put on the market on or about July 10 of the present year by the bankers of the company, Morgenthau Bruno and Co., 21 Park Row. The President of the Company is F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, and its directors include W. B. Ogden, of Chicago; Paul N. Spofford, 29 Broadway; Richard Kelly, President Fifth National Bank, and others of equal prominence. Lucius McAdams, Actuary, after careful examination, pronounces that the plan is feasible, and the entire loan with simple interest and prizes as set down in the plan may be discharged and paid by the year 1923.

## PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
Washington, July 9, 1874.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class)" for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A.M. of the sixth (6th) of August, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

*Bureau of Yards and Docks, Class No. 20, Hay and Straw, 1874-'75.*

Kittery, 100 tons (2,340 lbs.) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.  
Boston, 100 tons (2,340 lbs.) best hay, loose, per ton.  
Brooklyn, 90 tons (2,340 lbs.) first quality loose timothy hay, per ton.  
Philadelphia, 25 tons (2,340 lbs.) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.  
Washington, 35 tons (2,340 lbs.) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.  
Norfolk, 75 tons (2,340 lbs.) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.  
Pensacola, 20 tons (2,340 lbs.) best timothy and clover hay, per ton.  
Deliveries to be made monthly as required.

*Bureau of Yards and Docks, Class No. 27, Anthracite Coal, 1874-'75.*

Kittery, 600 tons (2,340 lbs.) White-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.  
Kittery, 150 tons (2,340 lbs.) White-ash, stove size, per ton.  
Boston, 900 tons (2,340 lbs.) White-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.  
Boston, 75 tons (2,340 lbs.) Red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.  
Boston, 15 tons (2,340 lbs.) Red-ash, egg size, per ton.  
Boston, 15 tons (2,340 lbs.) Red-ash, nut size, per ton.  
Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,340 lbs.) Locust mountain, screened for steam boilers, per ton.  
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,340 lbs.) Locust mountain, egg size, per ton.  
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,340 lbs.) Locust mountain, stove size, per ton.  
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,340 lbs.) Locust mountain, nut size, per ton.  
Philadelphia, 150 tons (2,340 lbs.) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.  
League Island, 100 tons (2,340 lbs.) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.  
Washington, 50 tons (2,340 lbs.) White-ash, stove coal, per ton.  
Norfolk, 150 tons (2,340 lbs.) Anthracite, stove size, per ton.  
Pensacola, 50 tons (2,340 lbs.) Anthracite coal, per ton.

*Bureau of Yards and Docks, Class No. 29, Bituminous Coal, 1874-'75.*

Kittery, 100 tons (2,340 lbs.) Cumberland coal for Smith's use, per ton.  
Kittery, 15 tons (2,340 lbs.) English canal coal, per ton.  
Boston, 50 tons (2,340 lbs.) Lump Cumberland coal for blacksmith's use, per ton.  
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,340 lbs.) Broad-top coal, run of the mines, best quality for smith's use, per ton.  
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,340 lbs.) best Inshall canal coal for fire-engines, per ton.  
Washington, 100 tons (2,340 lbs.) Cumberland coal, average run of mines, per ton.  
Norfolk, 50 tons (2,340 lbs.) Cumberland coal, run of the mines, per ton.  
Pensacola, 25 tons (2,340 lbs.) Cumberland coal, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy Yard scales. All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of November next. Bond and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids,  
C. R. P. RODGERS,  
Chief of Bureau.

## GENUINE "LEWIS" BREECH-LOADERS.

London International Exhibition,  
1862;  
Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873.

These Breech-loaders are known in every county in England, and in most of the cities of the world. They are made on every approved principle and patent of known repute, including: First, My new treble-grip, snap-action, with self-acting, compensating bolt, which provides for the wear and tear of the breech ends of the barrels. Second, My 450 and 500 Bore Double and Single Barreled Express Rifles—rifled on Henry's Patent, with low trajectory, shooting point blank to 180 yards, and with the greatest accuracy. From 20 guineas each; or 22 guineas delivered at New York Custom-house. I also make Elephant and Tiger Rifles 4, 6 and 8 bore: also double Rifles for the English Government 57 bore cartridges. All the above are made on the single and double and treble grip snap action principles, or as are Lefauchaux rifles, or with discs on body on and off which the barrels are thrown by a powerful eccentric, the lever working it from the centre of the body, thus avoiding the rattle of other eccentric actions. This principle also enables me to dispense with external locks and hammers, and so leaves the sight uninterrupted. Third, Our snap-action Breech-Loaders can be made with lever on break-out, or at side of cock, or on bow, or as is Purdy, with convenient arrangement for thumb in front of bow of guard. Lefauchaux's Breech-Loaders also made.

Of the various systems of Breech-Loaders I make, whether as to quality of materials, workmanship, or shooting powers, (both as to pattern and penetration,) they compare favorably with any maker's guns. Any Breech-Loader having my full name and either of my London addresses may be relied upon as equal to the manufacture of any firm, no matter how high they may stand.

Our cheapest guns can also be depended upon as perfectly sound and reliable weapons. Every gun of our manufacture bears a number on the back end of guard, as is registered in a book kept for the purpose, in which weight, bend, etc., are entered.

Having been engaged for years in the manufacture of guns and materials for the London trade, will always be a guarantee that our guns embrace all the (*bona fide*) improvements which are made from time to time. Established in 1850. Bankers' drafts should accompany all orders.

Send nine stamps for catalogue and postage of my catalogue of guns and rifles on sale.

AMERICAN GUN TRIALS.—G. E. L. undertakes that any of his 15, 20 and 25 guinea C. F. Breech-Loaders shall excel, either in pattern or penetration, the average of the winners at the above trials, his barrels all being bored on a plan of his own, which ensures the greatest shooting procurable from the barrels of a gun.

Good, sound, reliable snap action Breech-Loaders at \$8 each.

G. E. LEWIS,

Gun-Maker and Military Contractor,  
32 and 33 Lower Loveday St.,  
Birmingham, England.

## First Mortgage-Premium Bonds

OF THE

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Issued on a new Plan, authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

## BONDS OF \$20.00 EACH.

Every Bond will be redeemed with a Premium.

First Premium Drawing, Sept. 7, 1874.

Capital Premium, \$100,000	
2d " " 10,000	
3d " " 5,000	
4th " " 3,000	

AND MANY OTHERS.

Address for circulars and full information,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

Financial Agents, 23 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Hon. F. A. ALBERGER, President.

Gen. A. S. DIVEN, Vice-President,

WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.

REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.

Applications for Agencies received.

## NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Organized 1843.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Net Assets, December 31, 1872,

ELEVEN MILLIONS.

Total Income for 1872 ..... \$3,264,222

Losses paid in 1872 ..... 806,000

Surplus Fund ret'd policy-holders, 1872, 480,000

Expenses of management 10 per cent of income.

Annual cash distributions on the contribution plan. No premium notes taken.

Policies of all approved forms issued by this Company. All policies non-forfeitable under the Statute Laws of Massachusetts.

The most liberal permission given in regard to residence and travel in the United States and foreign countries.

J. F. STEVENS, President.

J. W. GIBBONS, Secretary.

Applications received at the

BRANCH OFFICE, 110 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SAMUEL S. STEVENS, Agent.





and other Society Regalia, made to order.

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Importers and Manufacturers of  
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National Guard, G. A. R., U. S. Marine, and Revenue Marine Equipments, constantly on hand. Masonic, Odd Fellow

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SHIRT MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF UNDERCLOTHING AND HOSIERY.

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Best Goods only at lowest fixed printed prices for CASH PAYMENT.

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## KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS

For the Army and Navy.

The most Extensive Emporium in the Country.

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71 NASSAU ST. AND 4 AND 6 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

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Send Stamp for Circulars.

Repairing in all its branches.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

## BAKER & MCKENNEY,

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS

## MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Full-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.



## POLLAK'S MEERSCHAUM DEPOT,

ESTABLISHED 1839,

27 JOHN ST., four doors west of Nassau.

As we have constantly on hand the Largest and Finest Stock of First-class MEERSCHAUM GOODS in the United States, we call the attention of the Army and Navy to the same, as we warrant each article to color, and guarantee entire satisfaction.

Pipes and Cigar-Holders of special designs made to order. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Pipes boiled to make the color remain, we call boiled in oil, which we have done for the last forty years, and charge only \$2.

Send for illustrated circular and price-list to P. O. Box 5,009. A liberal discount allowed to parties making up clubs. Full information given on application.

## LEOPOLD MAGNUS,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS

Chapeaux, Helmets, Hats, Caps, Aiguillettes, Shoulder-Knots, Shoulder-Straps, Belts, Swords, Sword Knots, Laces, Buttons, Spurs, etc.

ALSO, SMALL ARMS.

682 BROADWAY, Opposite Grand Central Hotel, N. Y.

## SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE

No. 46 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.



IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS IN  
**ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS.**

## KRUG & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE,

A WINE OF UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

A. ROCHEREAU AND CO.,

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,  
No. 8 South William St.,  
NEW YORK.

To be had of the leading Wine Merchants and Family Grocers

A NEW ART! HOMES ADORNED! Easily Learned and Pleasant! 115 Original and Beautiful Designs Sent Free. Geo. Farr, Buffalo, N. Y.

## TIFFANY AND CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, 10 GRAND QUAI, GENEVA.

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM WINDERS, offer a full assortment of

## COMPLICATED WATCHES,

COMPRISING

**CHRONOGRAPHS**, marking fifth seconds.  
**CHRONOGRAPHS**, with split seconds.  
**CHRONOGRAPHS**, with split and independent fifth seconds.  
**REPEATERS**, striking hours and quarters.  
**REPEATERS**, striking hours and five minutes.  
**REPEATERS**, striking hours and minutes.  
**SELF-ACTING REPEATERS**, striking hours and quarters.  
**CALENDAR WATCHES**, showing day of the week and month, and changes of the moon.

### IMPROVING SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PA.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,328 CHESTNUT ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, August 17, 1874, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 70,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, etc., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,  
Lt. Col. of Engrs.

### IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,328 CHESTNUT ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:45 o'clock P.M. of Monday, August 17, 1874, for removing from the channel of Christiana River, about 125 cubic yards net, of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,  
Lt. Col. of Engrs.

### IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER AT FORT MIFFLIN BAR.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,328 CHESTNUT ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:30 o'clock P.M. of Monday, August 17, 1874, for removing by dredging from the bar in the Delaware River, near Fort Mifflin, 173,000 cubic yards, more or less of sand, mud and loose material.

Forms, specifications, etc., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ,  
Lt. Col. of Engrs.

### F. J. HEIBERGER, Army, Navy and Citizens' MERCHANT TAILOR,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

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### Furniture and Upholstery.

IRVING &amp; SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description

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Rich and Plain Furniture.

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CORNICES, CURTAINS, and LAMBREQUINS made to order and put up at very low prices. Our facilities for making work to order are unusually good, and we invite all who desire good work at reasonable rates to visit us.

Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 204, 206, 208 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, second door east of Third Avenue, New York City.



### W. & C. SCOTT & SON'S

GENUINE

BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS

Of the International Gun Trial held in New York, September, 1873, being declared **FIRST** over all competitors in merit of action, material, workmanship, proportion, and shooting qualities. Prices \$75.00 upward.  
Scott's Double "Express Rifles," also, Rifle and Shot barrels combined, large calibres.  
Scott's Illustrated Work on Breech-Loaders, bound in morocco, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Send for Circulars.

AGENTS

**W. READ and SONS,**  
13 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN PALAPSCO River will be received until noon of July 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Black forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,  
Major of Engineers